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Austria .... 12 S. | Lebanon .. £1.2
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Iran .... 40 Rials | Turkey .... T.£ 8
Italy .... 300 Lire | U.S Military (Eur.) 50.35
Israel .. 1.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia .. 9 D

Lindsay's K... Affa...
...AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...se with rain. Temp. 3-5 (48-41). Tomorrow ...t with rain. Yesterday's temp. 5-8 (43-41). ...W.: Cloudy, bright intervals. Temp. 3-8 ... Tomorrow becoming unsettled. Yester... 7-8 (45-41). CHANNEL: Moderate to ...ORE: Variable. Temp. 0-1 (48-34). NEW ...Snow. Temp 2.-6 (35-21). Yesterday's ...-8 (28-21).
...NTINUED WEATHER—COMICS: PAGE...



Barry ...

...issinger Offering ...ALT Accord for ...ed Angola Pullout

By Murrey Marder and Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sought to trade progress toward a U.S.-Soviet nuclear-arms ...for a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola.

...n talks which began in the Kremlin, Soviet leader Leonid ...nev appeared to shrug off any link between the two subjects ...n unusually blunt exchange of diplomatic repartee in front ...ewsmen. Nevertheless, as the talks continue in private, a key ...ion is whether the United States will get the trade-off it seeks, even without open Soviet acknowledgment of the bargain.

At a luncheon given by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Kissinger said, "If we fail" to break the stalemate for achieving the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) accord outlined by President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev 14 months ago, "each of us" must "answer to his own people, to the world at large and to history" for the outcome.

In clear allusion to Angola, where the United States and the Soviet Union support opposing sides in that African nation's civil war, Mr. Kissinger said: "In recent weeks, we have found ourselves with differing or opposing views on important issues bearing on international peace and security.

'Special Responsibility'

"We believe," Mr. Kissinger said, that principles of restraint respect for each other's interests, "and the understandings concerning the avoidance of crisis situations and the acquisition of unilateral advantage, remain at the core of the search for a stable world order. These principles are part of our special responsibility."

The "chain of action and reaction that has led to catastrophe in the past .... must be broken," he said, "if the disasters of history are not to be repeated."

This morning, as the two delegations met in the Kremlin, what began as a bantering exchange in front of newsmen showed a surprisingly sharp edge over Angola, even though the exchange was accompanied by smiles and grins.

Mr. Brezhnev, when asked if Angola will be among the subjects discussed, responded, "I have no questions about Angola. Angola is not my country."

"It will certainly be discussed, interposed Mr. Kissinger, standing beside Mr. Brezhnev.

"The agenda," Mr. Gromyko countered, "is always adopted by mutual agreement."

"Then I will discuss it," Mr. Kissinger retorted.

"You'll discuss it with Sonnenfeldt," quipped Mr. Brezhnev, referring to State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt. "That will insure complete agreement. I've never seen him [Kissinger] have a disagreement with Sonnenfeldt."

Primary Subject

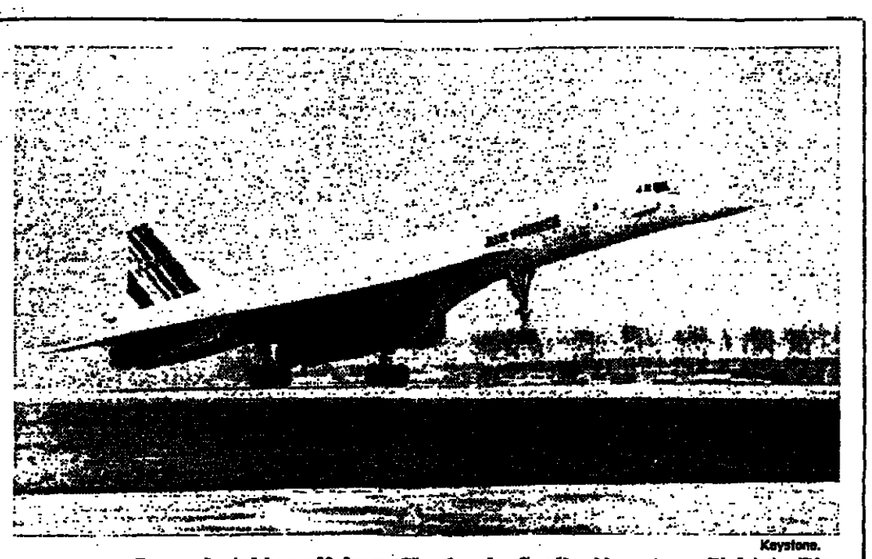
Mr. Brezhnev, making his first public appearance in nearly a month, appeared robust and buoyant despite recurring reports of serious poor health. Mr. Kissinger told him, "You look very well."

The "primary subject," Mr. Brezhnev emphasized, "is the achievement of a new SALT agreement," along with "questions of reductions of forces in Europe" and other topics.

Asked if he expects to be able to report an agreement on SALT when he delivers his report to the Soviet Communist party congress, which opens Feb. 24, Mr. Brezhnev hedged, saying he will do so "if such an agreement is reached" and, "if an agreement is not reached by then, and there is something to report, I will do so."

Mr. Brezhnev similarly hedged when asked if he will make his long-delayed second visit to Wash-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Keystone.

Air France Concorde taking off from Charles de Gaulle Airport on flight to Rio.

Concordes Begin Regular Runs

PARIS, Jan 21 (IHT).—Thirteen years and $3.1 billion after its conception, the Franco-British supersonic airliner, Concorde, began commercial service today with simultaneous flights from Paris to Rio de Janeiro and London to Bahrain.

Queen Elizabeth and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing exchanged telegrams congratulating each other on the event, while at Heathrow and Charles de Gaulle Airports crowds wept and bands played as the two planes took off.

Radio contact between the pilots enabled them to take off at the same time, 11:40 GMT The British plane arrived nonstop at its tiny Persian Gulf destination three hours later—19 minutes ahead of schedule—despite keeping to subsonic speeds over populated areas.

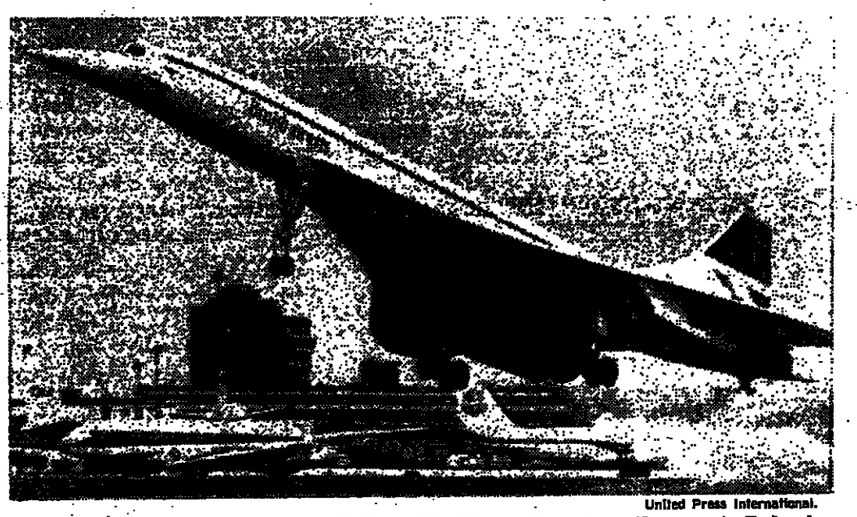
The French plane arrived for refueling in Dakar 7 minutes ahead of schedule. However, it reached Rio 36 minutes late—7 hours and 26 minutes after taking off from Paris.

Air France officials said that the delay was caused by difficulty in closing a door while on the ground at Dakar and the malfunctioning of an engine air-intake vent, which forced the plane to fly subsonically longer than expected.

Passengers on the two planes —exactly 100 on each—paid 20 per cent more than first class fares, $1,440 round trip to Rio and $676 round trip to Bahrain. For their money they gained five hours on the Rio flight and three and a half hours to Bahrain.

An even more important date for the Concorde will come within two weeks, when the U.S. government decides whether to grant landing rights in Washington. That decision, promised by Feb. 4, will influence a decision by the New York Port Authority for landing at Kennedy Airport. The decision taken by New York will

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7



United Press International.

British Airways Concorde lifts off from Heathrow Airport on the way to Bahrain.

...PLA Claims ...g Offensive ...ins in South

...AKA, Zambia, Jan. 21 ...—The Popular Movement ...the Liberation of Angola ...A) claimed today that its ... have pushed back their ...on the southern front in a ... offensive, capturing the ...own of Cela and opening ...road to southern Angola's ...al, Huambo.

...the military situation of the ...nal Union for the Total ...endence of Angola (UNITA) ...porated, its chief, Jonas ...nbi, flew to Kinshasa, Zaire, ...discussions with his major ... Holden Roberto of the ...nal Front for the Liberation ...gola (FNLA), and with Zaire ...dent Mobutu Sese Seko.

...SITUATION ...ere were reports of in...ed tensions within South ... as the war situation be... more grave for the anti...mmunists in Angola.

...South African government, ... has supported UNITA with ... estimated 1,200 troops, artil... and armored car units, re... was considering whether ... its losses and withdraw or ... it out with the MPLA.

...ical sources said that an ...ional debate looms in the ...h African Parliament later ... week.

MPLA Claim

...a broadcast by Luanda radio, ... Soviet-backed MPLA said its ...n-led forces crashed through ... southern front established by ...TA with South African sup... and captured Cela and near... Santa Comba.

...okesmen for the alliance of ...TA and FNLA said that ...TA troops were holding fast ... bitter fighting had raged ... Cela—used by South ...an troops as a supply base—... many days. They said that ... enemy's attack had been ...hed, with heavy losses for ... pro-Communist forces. They ...sserted that MPLA forces were ...grouping for another assault.

...la is about 250 miles south... of the MPLA-held capital, ...huda, and 100 miles north of ...mbo, which the UNITA and ...A have designated Angola's ...visional capital.

...he capture of Cela would open ... road for MPLA forces, which ... Russian advisers, to make a ... on Huambo.

...officials of both the MPLA and ... alliance opposing it said that ... fighting on the southern ... it was the decisive battle in ... war which has raged uncheck... since Angola became indepen... of Portugal in November.

Mediation Rejected

...turning down the latest offers ... other African powers to try ... arrange a cease-fire in Angola, ...LA spokesmen said they aim... for a quick military victory ... their focs by capturing ...mbo, UNITA's military head... ...rters at nearby Silva Porto ... the British-owned Benguela ...lroad running across central ...ola.

...he MPLA today claimed new ...cesses in a northern Angola

...ntinued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...ale Sinks Ship ... Hamburg Port

...AMBURG, Jan. 21 (AP).—The ...t German coastal vessel Alt... ...k sank today after winds ...shed the ship against a Ham... ...g harbor quayside.

...he police said a pilot and the ...ton motor vessel's seven-man ... were rescued during the gale ... pushed the incoming tide ...ost four meters above the ...rage high water mark, 30 cen... meters below the figure record... Jan. 3, but well above the ... of 1962, when 300 persons ...wned.

...enerally speaking, a spokes... said, the tide was not as ...ous as forecast last night. But ...e sections of Hamburg's port ... were again flooded.



United Press International.

LIGHT MOMENT IN MOSCOW.—Leonid Brezhnev sizes up Henry Kissinger's waistline before the start of talks.

Italy Halts Foreign Exchange As Crisis Fuels Lira's Fall

ROME, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Italy halted foreign-exchange dealings today as politicians continued to seek a new government to fight the nation's economic decline.

The decision to suspend exchange was made at a midnight meeting of finance officials after Christian Democrats and Socialists failed yesterday to find a formula to fill the two-week-old power vacuum.

Government officials said that Italy had spent more than half a billion dollars—about half its uncommitted reserves—to support the lira in the last 20 days.

Speculation was fueled by the collapse Jan. 7 of the 37th government in 32 years and by fears that early national elections might be held, with Communists winning a cabinet role.

A spokesman for the Milan exchange, where the lira yesterday reached its lowest level in four months, said that it hoped to resume foreign money dealings next week.

But officials said that a resumption depended on whether politicians could piece together a workable government—a prospect that appeared unlikely.

Premier-designate Aldo Moro, a member of the dominant Christian Democratic party, met today with leaders of the country's fourth largest group, the Social Democrats.

Leaders of the second and third largest parties—the Communists and the Socialists—met to discuss a common leftist line.

Mr. Moro, who led the last government—a coalition of the church-backed Christian Democrats and the Republicans—has barred cooperation with the Communists, seeking instead an alliance with the Socialists.

But the Socialists want the Communists linked to the government, too, on the grounds that they are benefiting unfairly from the growing anti-government vote. The Socialists' withdrawal of parliamentary support of the last government precipitated its downfall after 111 days in power.

The continuing failure of the Christian Democrats to find jobs for the 1.25 million unemployed is expected to boost the Communist vote if a new government cannot be found and new elections are called.

Lira Falls Abroad

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The lira fell by almost 3 per cent against the dollar and other currencies today on currency markets unsettled by the surprise closing of the Italian foreign-exchange market.

The Italian currency was quoted at 710 to the dollar in trading outside Italy, compared with a London quotation last night of 690. But there were few takers in the absence of rates from Italy.

In Paris, the French franc came under heavy pressure, caught up in the general nervousness over the Italian move to defend the lira against speculation.

Murder Plots By CIA Broke No U.S. Laws

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Justice Department lawyers have determined that no federal laws were violated in the CIA's assassination plots against foreign leaders, the department's chief spokesman said yesterday.

"They've looked to see if any federal laws are applicable" to the activities described by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities in its report on CIA death plots in November, Public Information Director Robert Havel said.

"The law has been checked, and there's really no federal statute applicable to it," he said. "In the first place, we don't know if anything happened, if anyone was killed" because of the CIA planning.

The committee report said that the CIA, from 1960 through 1970, had undertaken plots against nine foreign leaders, including eight separate attempts on the life of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Door Is Open

But it added, "No foreign leaders were killed as a result of assassination plots initiated by officials of the United States."

Mr. Havel said that the Justice Department was leaving the door open to the possibility of some sort of prosecution at other levels of government.

"Perhaps some state prosecution is possible," he said, but he said that he knew of no existing evidence that could form the basis of such prosecution.

In its report, the Senate panel expressed surprise that "there is presently no statute making it a crime to assassinate a foreign official outside the United States." It urged Congress to enact such a measure.

Waldheim Visit Off

STRASBOURG, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has canceled a visit he was scheduled to make to the 18-nation Council of Europe here on Jan. 30, the council announced today.

Military Request Tops $100 Billion

Ford Sends Congress $394.2-Billion Budget

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—President Ford today sent Congress a $394.2-billion budget request that would squeeze domestic spending for such things as Medicare, school lunches, aid to education and food stamps, but give an increase to defense.

"The budget reflects the President's sense of priorities," Mr Ford said in the message accompanying the election-year spending plan, which Congress is now almost sure to ignore.

It was the shortest budget message in memory—only four pages.

The defense request breaks the $100-billion barrier for the first time.

Much of the extra request is for weapons nearing or reaching the expensive stage of production after years of being in the relatively inexpensive research and development phase.

The Pentagon estimates the cost of the B-1 bomber program, for example, will go from $660 million this year to $1.5 billion next year. The fiscal year starts Oct. 1.

Trident Missile

Similarly, the Navy's Trident submarine missile program will go up from $943 million to $1.67 billion between the fiscal years.

The rest of the budget is a mix of pluses and minuses. Social Security outlays, which go up automatically each year with inflation and population, will rise about $10 billion, and interest on the debt a little over $6 billion.

Medicare will rise about $4 billion, and Medicaid spending about $1 billion.

Unemployment compensation is expected to decline about $2.5 billion as unemployment subsides.

Food stamp expenditures would also fall about $1 billion and veterans' benefits about $2 billion. Education would be cut about $500 million.

But the President almost admitted that the budget limit will be exceeded. Having cut it widely to stay beneath his self-imposed ceiling of $395 billion, budget aides noted dryly that, "for a variety of reasons, the estimates now presented will undergo change as we move closer to 1977 and then into that year."

The budget proposes that spending in the year beginning Oct. 1 rise $20.7 billion or 5.5 per cent from this year's likely level. Almost half of that increase would go to the Pentagon, and domestic outlays would lag behind inflation.

Federal employees would be held to an average pay increase of 4.75 per cent in October, less than the probable rise in average pay in the private sector for the second straight year.

Income taxes would come down, but Social Security taxes would go up, and the corporate profits tax would quietly be cut about 20 per cent over the next five years.

Deficit Down

The deficit would be $43 billion, which would be down from this year's estimated $76 billion. The President said this is about as far as the government can safely go in pumping up the economy and bringing down unemployment without rekindling inflation.

The administration's forecast is that unemployment—8.3 per cent last month—will drift down to an average 7.7 per cent this year and 6.9 per cent in the next calendar year. The anticipated inflation rate is about 6 per cent both years.

The budget, together with this economic outlook, came under prompt attack in the Democratic Congress.

Most Republicans, rallied around the President.

It appears most probable that the Democratic Congress now will refuse to allow most of the cuts the President has proposed, and that Mr. Ford will then campaign against the Democrats as reckless spenders.

The President, however, carefully did not say in his budget message or other appearances this week what he repeatedly said last year: that taxes will have to go up if spending is not held down, and that he will veto a tax cut if Congress does not accept the $395-billion ceiling.

The defense request of $101.1 billion is up $8.3 billion or 8.9 per cent from this year's estimated outlays. "If in good conscience I could propose less, I would," the President said. "We dare not do less."

As to domestic programs, he said "my objective has been to achieve a balance between all the things we would like to do and those things we can realistically afford to do."

The President argued that the 5.5-per-cent growth he is proposing in federal spending is less than half the average growth rate over the last 10 years.

Proposed federal outlays would be 21.5 per cent of the estimated gross national product, meaning the federal government would make up about a fifth of the total economy. That is not very far from the percentages in the Eisenhower years, when federal outlays ranged from a low of 17.1 to a high of 19.5 per cent of GNP.

Outlays will be an estimated 23.4 per cent of GNP this fiscal year, mostly because the economy is still shrunken and the budget bloated from the recession.

The defense budget leveled off and even fell for a while after the war in Vietnam, then started to rise again in fiscal 1975, in large part because of ending the draft and conversion to higher-priced all-volunteer armed forces The upward pressure was for wages. This time, however, it is for weapons.

Budget Highlights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—The highlights of President Ford's 1977 budget:

- Government spending: $394.2 billion, up 5.5 per cent.
- The federal deficit: $43 billion, down from $76 billion.
- Receipts: $351.3 billion, up 18 per cent.
- Individual income taxes: $153.6 billion.
- Corporate taxes: $49.5 billion.
- Defense spending: $101.1 billion.
- Interest on the federal debt: $45 billion.
- Unemployment, 7.7 per cent this year; 8.5 per cent last year.
- Average federal pay raise: up 4.7 per cent.
- Consumer prices: up 6.3 per cent this year; 9.1 per cent last year.

Arms Proposal of $1.7 Billion

Ford's Request for Mideast Exceeds Half of Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—"A lasting peace in the Middle East" is listed as the No. 1 objective of the foreign affairs section of the budget request for fiscal 1977. In keeping with this priority, Middle East nations are due to receive more than half of U.S. foreign assistance.

A major spending proposal for the Mideast is "security supporting assistance" of about $1.7 billion. This is more than half of the $3.2 billion which the Agency for International Development expects to spend during the budget year.

Country-by-country breakdowns of this assistance have not yet been made final. Last year's plan, which totaled about the same as this year's, included $750 million for Egypt, $740 million for Israel, $90 million for Syria and $77.5 million for Jordan.

AID Food Programs

In comparison, AID's worldwide food production and nutrition program in the new budget totals $636 million. Population planning and health programs for all countries come to $288 million.

The budget also calls for credit of $1 billion for military sales to Israel, half of the worldwide U.S. credit for arms sales. The government also is seeking authority to "forgive repayment" of $500 million of the proposed Israeli military credit, which would make it tantamount to a grant.

The budget also proposes:

- An undisclosed sum for military grant aid to Jordan, which received $100 million last year.
- A "Middle East special requirements fund" of $35 million to defray the expenses of the U.S. "Sinai support mission" and to provide a contingency fund for "unforeseen events" in the Middle East.

• Arabs present Mideast plan at UN. Page 2.

- Peacekeeping funds of $45 million to pay the U.S. share of the expenses of the UN emergency force in the Sinai and the UN observer force in the Golan Heights.

The emergence of the Middle East as the principal area for U.S. assistance follows the end of aid to Indochina. Postwar reconstruction assistance in Indochina, once expected to be a large program, is down for only $6 million in the budget to pay for "contract cancellation claims and other program termination costs."

Syrian Mediation Begins

Christians Attack in Beirut; Palestinians Take Army Post

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Christian forces launched an all-out offensive on Moslem positions east of the Beirut River today and Palestinian troops from Syria began grouping east of Mount Lebanon, poised to advance if a last-ditch Syrian peace effort fails.

The fighting has escalated heavily in the Lebanese civil war during the last two days as two Christian towns fell. Christian forces stormed a Moslem suburb of Beirut in revenge and Palestine Liberation Army troops from Syria began advancing into the foothills of Mount Lebanon after capturing a Lebanese army position. Casualties during the last 48 hours were more than 200 dead and 430 wounded, police said.

Fierce fighting raged across at least half of the country and in the capital as rival militia forces launched offensive and counter-offensive in what appeared to be an attempt to secure as much territory as possible before negotiations for a truce are completed.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam headed a three-man mission, including the Syrian chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Hikmat Chehabi, and the air force commander, Vice-Marshal Naji Jamil, that went to Beirut for urgent peace talks with Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieh.

Mr. Khaddam disclosed that the talks were aimed at working out "a final settlement" of the Lebanese civil war—that is, a political settlement between Lebanese Moslems, Lebanese Christians and Palestinians to give another cease-fire more chance of succeeding than the 25 truces to date.

But there was growing concern among Arab diplomats and other observers that the Syrian mediation may have come too late.

The events of the last 48 hours included:

- The first serious clash between the Lebanese Army and an advance group from the estimated 8,000 - to - 9,000 - man Palestine Liberation Army force in the Bekaa Valley. The PLA force entered eastern Lebanon from Syria.
- The fall of the town of Damour and the nearby village of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

National Election Scheduled Oct. 3 In West Germany

BONN, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Faced with continuing unfavorable state election results, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's two-party government decided today to hold the next general elections on Oct. 3.

Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's free Democrats are aligned against the Christian Democratic Union.

In the last federal elections, in 1972, the Social Democrats won a plurality for the first time. But in state elections since then, the Christian Democrats steadily have increased their representation.

The Schmidt coalition enjoys a 271-225 majority in the lower house of the federal parliament, the Bundestag. But the Christian Democrats control the upper house, the Bundesrat, 26-15.

Concern Over Angola Link

Congressional Protests Stall $10-Million U.S. Loan to Zaire

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT). —State Department officials are expected to decide in a few days whether to go ahead despite objections from key congressional leaders with an emergency loan of $10 million to Zaire, according to government officials.

The congressional leaders are concerned that the aid would allow Zaire to release a comparable amount of funds to its allies fighting in the Angolan civil war. The Central Intelligence Agency has been funneling covert military aid and cash through Zaire to the two Western-supported Angolan liberation groups fighting the group supported by the Soviet Union.

Administration officials informed several committee chairmen Monday night of the intention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to give the aid immediately. The chairmen objected, and high State Department officials suspended the order to execute the loan.

One official said: "We have not gone ahead—yet; we're trying to see if we can meet congressional objections."

Officials of the Africa bureau of the State Department argue that the $10 million in industrial credits is urgently needed to meet the deteriorating economic situation in Zaire.

Other officials in the State Department are less concerned about Zaire than about the danger of a new rupture in relations with Congress if the wishes of the congressmen are ignored.

The State Department is legally entitled to provide the aid without specific legislative authority, but congressional leaders said that they would regard this as a breach of a two-year-old working relationship.

Congress has not passed a new foreign-aid bill this year. In the absence of new legislation, aid programs are continued by a resolution continuing spending authority based on last year's aid bill.

Operating within these resolutions, the administration can redirect aid from one country to another or increase aid to a country without congressional approval. It is merely required to inform Congress 15 days before carrying out its decision.

Under an arrangement in effect for the last two years, however, the State Department has invariably been responsive to objections by committee chairmen, either modifying decisions or reversing them.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, was informed of the decision to send the aid Monday afternoon and immediately registered his objections. He said he was pleased to hear of the reconsideration, given the fact that "the administration has honored the working relationship until now."

Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, said in an interview yesterday that he gave his approval to the aid Monday, "but I'm protesting it today: I don't think they've justified it."

MPLA Claims Big Offensive Gains in South

(Continued from Page 1)

area where recently it routed FNLA troops.

Luanda radio said that MPLA troops captured the town of Santa Pombo near the former FNLA headquarters of Carmona and also the towns of Bela Vista and Zala near the Atlantic port of Ambriz.

After talks in Kinshasa with Mr. Savimbi of UNITA, Mr. Roberto of the FNLA flew to Paris to try to secure more weapons for the anti-Communist forces.

Soviet Airlift of Cubans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP). —Soviet aircraft have been flying Cuban troops into Angola at the rate of 200 a day for the last two weeks, bringing the total Cuban troop commitment there to more than 10,500, U.S. officials said today.

The officials said that Soviet IL-62s were being used in the operation, which began on Jan. 7 and has continued daily with a single refueling stop, in Conakry, Guinea.

A parallel operation involves the transfer of additional Cuban troops and cargo aboard six to eight vessels, all of which are expected to arrive in Angola late this month and early in February, according to reports reaching here.

Officials said the number of troops aboard the ships has not been determined but they believe the figure is well over 1,000.

They estimated that the combined air and sea lift, if continued at the pace of recent weeks, would by early next month put the number of Cuban troops committed to the Angola conflict at about 14,000.

South African Killed

PRETORIA, Jan. 21 (Reuters). —The South African military command announced today that an army officer was killed this week in an action in the "operational area"—the southern Angola and South-West Africa border region.

Pope Criticizes Feminist Invasion Of Milan Church

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Pope Paul condemned today as "indecorous and sacrilegious" a feminist invasion of the Milan Cathedral to protest the Roman Catholic Church's stand on abortion and sex.

Addressing thousands of pilgrims attending his weekly general audience, the Pontiff said the demonstration showed the "incomprehension, difficulty and opposition" in the modern world toward "true and complete values of life."

About 300 feminists fought police and pelted them with eggs Sunday as they tried to force their way into the cathedral to protest "ecclesiastical authoritarianism and violence."

The feminists demanded "free abortion", for Italian women, which the Vatican opposes, and protested a Vatican document issued last week that condemned homosexuality, masturbation and extramarital sex.

Arabs in UN Agree on Draft Of Mideast 'Working Paper'

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 21 (NYT).—Arab delegations have agreed to propose that the Security Council adopt a resolution that would call for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognize the "national inalienable rights" of the Palestinians.

However, such a resolution, if pressed, would be certain to be blocked by the veto of the United States and probably also by Britain and would fail to get the support of certain other countries.

Consequently, the Arab-approved draft was characterized by diplomats here as a "bargaining paper" that was likely to go through significant changes.

Working Paper

Abdul Hamid Sharaf of Jordan, chairman of the Arab group, described the text as a "working paper," and said that it was open to modification if "constructive ideas" were offered.

Key points in the Arab-approved text would have the Council determine that the Palestinian people should exercise its national inalienable rights "including the right to repatriation, to self-determination and the right to establish an independent state in Palestine" in accordance with the Charter and United Nations resolutions.

The United States has made it clear to Arab members that it would block any resolution that attempts to alter the existing basis for Middle East negotiations laid down in Resolution 242 adopted after the Six-Day War in 1967 and Resolution 338, which led to the Geneva conference on the Middle East in 1973.

Search Given Up For Survivors of Norwegian Ship

KADENA AIR BASE, Japan, Jan. 21 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force today called off search operations for more crew members of the 227,556-ton Norwegian ore carrier Berge Istra, the biggest ship ever lost at sea.

The decision was made after officials discussed the incident with the two survivors of the crew of 32, Imeldo Barreto Leon, 41, and Epifanio Pardomo Lopez, 39, both Spaniards from the Canary Islands.

They were airlifted from Palau Island, where they were brought by a Japanese fishing boat that picked them up Sunday. They had been drifting in a lifeboat for 20 days.

Mr. Leon and Mr. Lopez said the ship went down in three minutes after the first of three explosions tore the vessel apart. The ship sank off the Philippines Dec. 29.

Both men lost about 10 kilograms and Mr. Lopez suffered minor injuries on a leg.

Brazil General Fired After Prisoner Dies

BRASILIA, Jan. 21 (UPI).—President Ernesto Geisel fired the army commander of the Sao Paulo area after the army announced that the second political prisoner in less than three months had died in a jail cell.

But Mr. Geisel's order gave no reason for the removal Monday of Gne. Eduardo Davila Mello. Earlier, an army spokesman announced that a prisoner, José Manoel Fiel Filho, a union leader, was found dead in his cell Saturday. On Oct. 26 the army said that TV producer Vladimir Herzog committed suicide in his cell.



Associated Press.

TAKING UP POSITIONS—Moslem militiamen move up on the Holiday Inn in Beirut as fighting continued despite the call for another truce in the ongoing civil war.

Christians Launch Drive in Lebanon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Jiyyeh, two main Christian positions on the coast, 25 miles south of Beirut, to Moslem and Palestinian forces yesterday.

• The fall of the entire Akkar region of north Lebanon to PLA troops and Chiite Moslem tribesmen during the past two days.

• A declaration of no-peace with the Palestinians broadcast by Christian forces over the Voice of Lebanon, a pirate radio station, and, hours later, a fierce assault by Christian forces on the Moslem suburb of Nabaa in eastern Beirut with rockets, mortars and cannon-equipped jeeps.

The radio station broadcast a statement announcing that Christian militias were united under a joint command and would be launching "a major military operation" aimed at "liberating the entire Lebanese nation from its usurpers [Palestinians] no matter how long it takes."

The declaration was not official and observers were divided over how much importance to attach to it. But if accurate, it would amount to an open declaration of war on the eve of what most observers agreed could be Lebanon's last chance for peace for some time.

Government sources said Mr. Franjieh and other Christian militants were under "extremely heavy pressure" from the Syrians to accept a series of Moslem reform demands as part of a package peace settlement that would include a new cease-fire and a request that former Premier Rashid Karami be asked to form a new government. Mr. Karami, a Moslem, resigned Sunday night.

With an estimated 8,000 to 9,000 PLA troops in the Bekaa Valley and another 3,000 in the north, the Syrians for the first time are able to put heavy pressure on the Christian factions in Lebanon's civil war.

The PLA troops, backed by armor, have been largely unopposed by the 18,000-man Lebanese Army in their sweep across the Bekaa Valley to Chtaura, 15 miles west of the Syrian border and four miles south of the Christian city of Zahle. The only serious encounter occurred last night, when a PLA force moving eastward clashed with an army advance position at the Maksi crossroad a mile east of Chtaura.

The two sides exchanged artillery fire for about three hours before the army pulled back a mile to the east, into the Mount Lebanon foothills, and the PLA moved to the crossroad, reliable official Lebanese sources said.

Official Lebanese sources said that the PLA forces were grouping around the foothills and were expected to move into the mountains or against Zahle if the Syrian mediation effort fails.

U.S.S.R. Claiming 18 West Papers To Be Available

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Eighteen more Western newspapers, including The New York Times and The Washington Post, are to go on sale in the Soviet Union this year, the news agency Tass said today.

Yevgeny Prokofyev, head of the Soviet government agency fo distribution of periodicals, told Tass that the availability of the newspapers was an indication of Soviet compliance with the final document of last year's Helsinki security conference, which called for freer flow of information between East and West.

But Mr. Prokofyev gave no indication of where Soviet citizens would be able to buy the newspapers.

Soviet officials claim that several well-known Western newspapers already can be purchased here—among them the International Herald Tribune, Le Monde and the Times of London.

Yet those who try to buy them at major hotels or newsstands generally can find only Western Communist newspapers, such as the Morning Star of London, L'Humanité (French) or L'Unita (Italian).

Cosmos-789 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched the 789th earth satellite in its Cosmos series, Tass reported today.



United Press International.

AT THE UN—A Pro-Christian Lebanese holds a portrait of President Suleiman Franjieh during demonstration against Palestinian participation in the Lebanon civil war.

Lebanon Left's Political Stand Seen Enhanced by PLA Force

By Eric Pace

DAMASCUS, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The entry of the Palestine Liberation Army troops into Lebanon has significantly strengthened the hand of Lebanese leftists and Palestinians in bargaining toward a lasting cease-fire there and toward a settlement enhancing their powers, a prominent Palestinian guerrilla leader said today.

Abu Leila, the executive of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, spoke to reporters here as Syria held discussions about the Lebanese crisis through various channels, including a meeting here between President Hafez al-Assad and King Hussein of Jordan.

Arab informants said that 1,500 PLA troops had moved from Syria into Lebanon in recent days, establishing firm control over a large area of eastern Lebanon. [Other sources put the figure as high as 2,000.]

"The PLA units that entered caused perplexity" among the rightist forces, and "have driven them to be more ready for a cease-fire on the basis of a political solution," Mr. Leila said.

Bargaining Position

He said that the improved tactical situation in Lebanon now had encouraged Lebanese leftists and Palestinians to take a tougher bargaining position than before, when they had agreed to cease-fires without political preconditions.

"The position of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese democratic forces is that there will be no cease-fire this time unless there is a political solution" to the conflict in Lebanon along lines proposed earlier this month by Syria, he said.

The Syrian proposal, if fully implemented, would enhance the power of Lebanese Moslems at the expense of Lebanese Christians, who are largely rightists. The proposals include strengthening the role of Lebanon's premier, who is required by the constitution to be a Moslem. They also provide for greater Moslem representation in the Lebanese parliament.

Mr. Leila expressed confidence that such a solution would be reached and that it would achieve the aims of Palestinians in Lebanon by strengthening the hand of their Lebanese leftist allies, who are mostly Moslems.

Freedom of Action

"What we want in Lebanon is freedom of action—which means political action in general, the right to organize the Palestinian people in the camps and the right to use certain parts of Lebanese territory for armed action against Israel," he observed.

When asked whether the expected political changes in Lebanon would strengthen the Arab guerrillas militarily and in other ways in their confrontation with Israel, he smiled and said "certainly."

Mr. Leila insisted that the movement of PLA troops into Lebanon was "not an invasion in any way."

Their entry, he said, was authorized under previous agreements between the Lebanese government and the Palestinian leadership. He claimed that the PLA force in Lebanon was responsible only to the Palestine Liberation Organization leaders, although the several thousand troops normally based in Syria are trained by the Syrian Army.

By some non-Arab, unconfirmed accounts, more PLA troops were crossing into Lebanon early today.



UPI.

Encircled areas show where Moslem, Palestinian and PLA forces seized territory.

U.S. Group to Start Building Sinai Post

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (UPI).—An advance party of U.S. technicians arrived today to start construction of the early warning system to be situated between Israeli and Egyptian positions in the Sinai Desert.

The group includes 21 persons under contract to a Dallas company that has been awarded the $16.5-million contract to install and operate the stations. Nine State Department officials also were in the group.

Pentagon Supporting 3 Programs

Cruise Missile Stirs Interservice Rivalry

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT). —The Cruise missile, which has developed into one of the key obstacles in the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, also has become a controversial object of rivalry between the services and some major defense contractors in the United States.

When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with Leonid Brezhnev, one of the principal tasks facing him was to try to work out an arrangement with the Soviet Union for restricting the long-range Cruise missiles being developed by the United States. Cruise missiles are basically pilotless, jet-powered planes with highly accurate guidance systems.

Mr. Kissinger's latitude in negotiations will be circumscribed in part by the interservice rivalries and vested interests developing within the Defense Department to advance Cruise-missile programs and to protect the programs against diplomatic limitations.

There is a certain irony in this situation, as Mr. Kissinger somewhat ruefully acknowledges. After the 1972 interim agreement placing limits on offensive strategic missiles, it was Mr. Kissinger who proposed that the Pentagon undertake development of long-range Cruise missiles.

Another 'Chip'

Mr. Kissinger's concept was that the Cruise missiles would give him another "bargaining chip" to win Soviet agreement on a longer-term strategic arms agreement on offensive weapons. But Mr. Kissinger now says in private conversations, "I didn't realise the Pentagon would fall in love with Cruise missiles."

On the basis of the original Kissinger suggestion, the Defense Department has undertaken three competing programs to develop long-range Cruise missiles. The development costs of the programs approach $1.5 billion, and production of the missiles could double the figure.

The Navy has two competing Cruise-missile programs—one being developed by the General Dynamics Corp. in San Diego, the other by the Vought Aerospace Co. in Dallas. Both missiles are near the flight-test stage, and the Navy is supposed to make a choice between them this spring.

The Navy's strategic Cruise missile would have a range of 2,000 miles. While designed to be launched from a torpedo tube of a submerged submarine, the Navy missile could also be launched from a surface ship or from an Air Force bomber.

Flight Tests

The Air Force's air-launched Cruise missile is being developed by the Boeing Co. in Seattle, and will start flight tests late next month. It is designed to have a range of about 1,000 miles.

The Air Force designed its Cruise missile to fit into a bomber launching rack it had already developed for another missile, known as SRAM, for short-range attack missile. Because of its shape, the Air Force missile cannot fit into a submarine torpedo tube and thus can be launched only from a B-1 or B-52 bomber.

Both within the Pentagon and Congress, questions have been raised as to why it was necessary for the Air Force and Navy to have competing Cruise-missile programs, particularly when the Navy had a missile under development that would have a longer range than the Air Force version and would fit on both bombers and submarines.

According to the House Appropriations Committee, the Defense System Acquisition Review Committee—the Pentagon group that passes upon weapon programs—recommended early last year that the Air Force's air-launched Cruise missile be canceled on the ground that its range was insufficient. The review committee's recommendation was rejected by James Schlesinger, then secretary of defense, on the ground, according to the House committee, that "competition between three major contractors should be retained."

When the issue was carried to the Senate Appropriations Committee, both the Defense Department and its contractors, according to congressional sources, brought considerable pressure to bear to rescue the Air Force program.

The money was restored at the suggestion of Sen. Warren S. Magnuson, D-Wash., a senior member of the committee.

U.S. Seeking Angola Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

ington, a summit conference originally projected for last year, to climax a SALT agreement. "I expect to" visit Washington, he said, but "the basic importance of that visit is that agreement must be reached."

According to informed Soviet sources, the Kremlin is anxious to record even progress toward a partial accord here, and U.S. sources say they concur. One way out, Soviet sources say, is to register agreement on all but the two most difficult, unresolved issues—limits on the Soviet bombers known as Backfire, and limits on U.S.-developed, long-range Cruise missiles.

The Backfire an dCruise missile problem, the Soviet sources say, could be left for resolution in the future, before the expiration in 1977 of the temporary five-year U.S.-Soviet limitation on offensive strategic weapons.

Soviet Strength Cited

HAMBURG, West Germany, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told a secret NATO meeting here today that the Soviet Union had moved closer to parity with the United States in the field of long-range missiles and bombers.

Vietnam Rail Reopening

BANGKOK, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Hanoi-Saigon railroad, the backbone of Vietnam's transportation system before World War II, will resume operations in the middle of next month for the first time in 30 years, Saigon radio reported.

Kissinger Said to Be Target Of Report on Covert Actions

By George Lardner Jr. and Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP). —A still-secret draft report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence contends that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger overruled the objections of both the CIA and State Department experts in pressing for covert operations in Angola, Italy and Iraq.

Mr. Kissinger is the principal government target of the draft report, according to congressional sources with access to the still-unfinished document.

The draft alleges that the executive branch withheld information from congressional oversight committees primarily in order to obscure Mr. Kissinger's role, not only in the initiation of covert operations, but also in the handling of strategic arms information within the government.

The committee met briefly in open session yesterday to discuss the draft but went behind closed doors to thrash out differences over what should be included in the final report, especially "material administration representatives have been seeking to suppress.

After the morning-long session, the committee chairman, Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., said with asperity that the only change in the text so far was to change the word "spy" to "intelligence."

Secrecy Cited

An additional criticism of Mr. Kissinger, according to one congressional source familiar with the contents, "was based on the fact that he uses secrecy to cover up mistakes." The initial 80 or so pages are devoted to a chronicle of what the committee regarded as efforts by Mr. Kissinger to deny information to it.

In addition to the critical discussion of Mr. Kissinger's role in covert operations, the draft alleges that he initiated the FBI national security wiretaps directed against government officials and newsmen suspected of being involved in news leaks.

The committee draft also said the CIA employed people with questionable reputations to make pornographic movies for blackmail.

Although the draft report does not elaborate on this disclosure, it was learned that it referred to the CIA's enlistment of former Howard Hughes aide Robert Maheu to arrange for production of a film purporting to show former Indonesian President Sukarno engaging in sexual relations with a woman in Moscow.

The film project was inspired by reports to the CIA that Sukarno had been "sexually compromised" during a visit to Moscow in the late 1950s, according to knowledgeable officials. The object of the bogus film was to arouse Sukarno's anger against the Soviet government by arranging for the movie's circulation in Indonesia under apparent Soviet auspices.

The film was never distributed although a copy is said still to exist.

U.K., French Concordes Begin Regular Commercial Runs

(Continued from Page 1)

weight heavily on Concorde's commercial future.

Despite a low-key approach by the governments involved, political pressures have built up over the issue. In France, labor unions have called for a boycott of U.S. products, including planes, if Washington turns down the Concorde. British officials have spoken of the "political consequences" of such a decision.

The Concorde was conceived for the lucrative North Atlantic route. Without permission to land in the United States, Concorde production will probably be limited to the 16 planes now envisaged. Those planes would fly secondary routes.

Opinion in the two countries—even liberal opinion such as the Guardian in Britain and Le Monde in France that never really supported the plane—would not understand a U.S. refusal. The Guardian has said that though the plane should not have been built, now that it is, it should be allowed to land.

The Times of London noted today in an editorial: "Having reached this stage, it is right that this brilliant but inherently uneconomic aircraft should be given the opportunity to fulfill its necessarily limited purpose. There is never going to be a major diversion of air traffic from the subsonic to the supersonic unless a wholly new technology is discovered and that at present seems most unlikely. Concorde flies beyond the law of diminishing returns and can therefore be nothing more than a splendid spectacle and a dreadful warning."

There is not much doubt in Britain and France that, had the United States built its own supersonic plane, or were it to do so, there would be any problem with landing rights.

Both Britain and France have invested extra airport money for handling the elite of international travelers. Britain spent $250,000 to construct a special area at Heathrow for handling baggage and passengers.

Ten years ago, it was thought that 300 Concordes would be built, and 74 options were signed, more than half with U.S. airlines. One by one the options were dropped, as the airlines ran into debt and would not pay $60 million per plane, twice the cost of the Boeing 747.

Today, there are nine firm orders, five from British Airways and four from Air France, plus some tentative orders from Iran Air and the Chinese government.

The Concorde is no longer looked on as a possible commercial success, but rather the symbol of the kind of European cooperation that could lead to more successful ventures in the future.

More Alleged CIA Agents Named in Italy, U.K., Holland

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—Leftist publications in Italy, Britain and the Netherlands published more names of alleged CIA agents today.

The Italian leftist newsmagazine Espresso listed 28 persons it asserted were CIA operatives currently or until recently based in Italy. The list included nine women. The magazine said:

"We publish their names and addresses because, unlike other newspapers, we hold this to be the duty of the press to public opinion."

Referring to the Soviet KGB, it added, "We do not believe we are making ourselves an instrument of a struggle between the KGB and CIA, and we state right away that we will publish the names of the agents of the KGB or of other foreign intelligence operations in Italy if we get them.

"As to the safety of the exposed operatives, this is the business of their government. After all, the spying profession includes some risks."

The disclosure came after the Turin daily La Stampa said Monday that it had the names of 18 CIA agents in Italy but had decided against disclosing them, "rejecting the temptation of sensationalism."

Last week a new Rome daily, La Repubblica, half owned by the Espresso group, identified what it said were seven CIA agents out of a contingent it estimated at 40 attached to the U.S. Embassy.

Espresso said it got the list in London from a writer, Steve Weissman, a former staff member of the U.S. Catholic magazine Ramparts.

Espresso said all the persons on the list operated out of three offices in the embassy compound.

In London, a small extreme left weekly published the names and addresses of four alleged CIA members in Britain.

The publication is the Socialist Worker, published by the International Socialists, a Trotskyite organization. The U.S. Embassy spokesman said:

"We cannot comment on the names of any individuals alleged to be CIA operatives nor confirm nor deny that they are."

Publication of the four names followed listing last week of names of three alleged CIA operatives in Britain by Time Out, another small leftist weekly. This was in addition to more than 60 names published by Time Out last year.

Names of alleged CIA members also have been published by leftist newspapers in France and Greece.

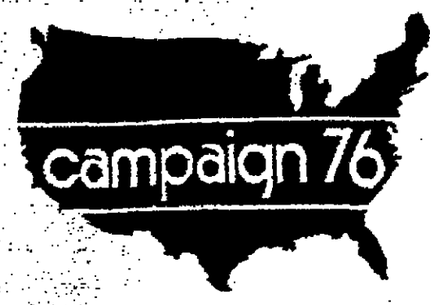
Richard Welch was shot down in front of his Athens home on Dec. 23 after an English-language Greek newspaper named him as the alleged CIA station chief in Athens.

In The Hague, the leftist weekly Vrij Nederland today published a list of eight U.S. diplomats it said were CIA agents in the Netherlands or West Germany.

The Candidates

Fred Harris Is Speaking Out Against the Establishment

By Charles Mohr



WASHINGTON (NYT).—Fred Harris is one of the more unusual U.S. politicians in many decades—but not because he has a Comanche wife, campaigns in a camper vehicle or hands out tickets good for one night at the White House to people who let him sleep on their fold-out sofas.

What really makes the former Oklahoma senator a notable candidate is that he is talking about things that have been nearly taboo in the U.S. political dialogue, such subjects as class and class struggle, exploitation and the cherished illusion that there is equal opportunity in the United States.

He is also running for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination on a premise that he can put together blacks and poor whites, blue-collar workers, farmers and a lot of other people under the banner of what Mr. Harris calls "the new populism."

Those in the coalition don't have to love each other," the stout, stocky Mr. Harris tells his audiences. "I wish they would. But all they have to do is to recognize they are all equally exploited."

Viewed as a Radical

The impression has already begun to spread that the 45-year-old candidate is radical—too far out to be nominated or elected, and to some people too dangerous to govern. Even many left-wing Democrats are wary, because they fear the electorate would treat Mr. Harris with the hostility and fear met in 1972 by the Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern.

The analogy annoys Mr. Harris and his staff. They argue that, while Mr. Harris is talking

This is one in a series of profiles of the U.S. presidential aspirants.

about a redistribution of wealth, his economic views are not remotely like Sen. McGovern's controversial suggestion that $1,000 be given to each citizen. Mr. Harris also argues that he will appeal to the very blue-collar, working voters who seemed most alienated by Sen. McGovern.

One problem for Mr. Harris, however, is that so far there is no persuasive evidence that he can attract such voters in large numbers. Another problem is that many people do not yet understand what Mr. Harris has been saying—or simply refuse to take him seriously. Because his national exposure so far has been relatively brief and shallow, there has not yet been much understanding of the complexities of the man and his program.

No Prairie Populist

He is not just an old-fashioned prairie Populist railing at Wall Street, nor is he simply a nonracist George Wallace identifying and exploiting grievances. One of the Harris theses is illustrative.

He sees the great body of U.S. economic legislation, much of it written by his own party, as the most inumerable layers of compensatory subsidies, applied much like endless layers of paint might be slapped on a leaky rowboat.

One group or interest gets an advantage or privilege, and *government* responds with a compensatory subsidy for somebody else. As Mr. Harris sees it, the compensatory principle seldom works fairly—the rich get money and the poor tend to get food stamps.

Mr. Harris thinks, however, that the problem is not so much that compensatory actions are often inequitable, but rather that it is futile and wrong to try to compensate for privilege. His suggested solution is to attack privilege itself.

"In 1976," Mr. Harris has been preaching, "the issue is privilege."

"The fundamental problem," he adds, "is that too few people have all the money and power, and everybody else has very little of either."

Diffusion of Power

Mr. Harris goes on to say, "The widespread diffusion of economic and political power ought to be the express goal—the stated goal—of government."

Does such a candidate have any chance at all? For several reasons it seems to be too early to tell. But, while he sometimes says, "There is an existential value in struggle," he is not running just for the sake of running or to get attention for a message. If the campaign has weaknesses, it also has strengths.

One is Mr. Harris himself.

Born into a dirt-poor farm family in southwest Oklahoma at the start of the Depression, Mr. Harris has *legitimate working-class "Okie"* roots. With his father and uncles he followed the grain combines to the Dakotas and back as a laborer.

He took the usual ladder of achievement-oriented upward mobility open to bright and eager youngsters—Phi Beta Kappa and first in his law class at the University of Oklahoma. He was elected to the state Senate at 26 and to the U.S. Senate at 34, as protégé of the family of the late oil man and senator Robert Kerr, in 1964.

In Washington, he evolved from a moderate Southwest Democrat to a "conscience liberal." One cause of the evolution—and the greater transformation that was to follow—was his work on the Presidential Commission on Urban Violence appointed after the black-ghetto riots in 1967.

Unpopular Report

After walking the sidewalks and listening, Sen. Harris became what the commission staff regarded as its most effective member and a proponent of the final report's unpopular conclusion that white racism and black despair had caused the riots.

This cost him dearly with his Oklahoma constituents, as did his apostasy on economic issues. In many ways, however, he briefly remained a quintessential establishment figure. He floated easily between the social pools of the Johnson White House and the Kennedy family, showed a transparent desire to be vice-president, was a co-manager of Hubert Humphrey's 1968 presidential campaign and in 1969 was Democratic national chairman.

Facing a tough Senate re-election fight in 1972, Sen. Harris chose to run instead for president for six weeks in the fall of 1971, until he went broke.

"Which," he now says with a smile, "took a remarkably short period of time."

Although Populism was the basis of the 1971 effort, he has spent the time since writing, thinking and becoming involved in public-interest causes, and his doctrines have become more refined—and controversial.

Hits 'Super-Rich'

He backs away at the "super-rich, the giant corporations and the oil and gas crowd" like an angry farmer hoeing weeds. But then he gets chuckles with a change of pace:

"It seems very strange to me that the people who are always telling us to support our country are men like Nelson Rockefeller, who testified that one year he paid zero income tax. We ought to sue that man for nonsupport."

Mr. Harris, who has qualified for federal matching funds, has been campaigning hard for more than a year, and he spends money almost as fast as it comes in. At any given moment his campaign usually has about $5,000 in the bank.

Most important, Mr. Harris arouses more real fervor than most candidates. About 20,000 persons have signed support cards, and a determined effort is planned to try to make them the kind of effective army of volunteers that heavily influenced primary contests in 1968 and 1972.

One asset is Mr. Harris's half-Indian wife, LaDonna. The granddaughter of a Comanche tribal medicine man, she is active in more than 50 national-interest groups or causes and is regarded as an unusually effective political wife.



Fred Harris

Re-Audit Is Reported

IRS Seen Probing Possibility Of Nixon Tax-Fraud Penalty

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service has begun to re-audit former President Richard Nixon's tax returns for the years in which he claimed a $450,000 deduction for the gift of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives, to determine if he is liable for fraud penalties, according to sources familiar with the matter.

The sources, both in and out of government said that the pardon granted by President Ford protects Mr. Nixon from being prosecuted for tax fraud or any other criminal action while he was serving in the White House. But, these sources said, the IRS re-audit is aimed at determining whether the agency should assess fraud penalties against Mr. Nixon in connection with the conspiracy to back-date documents in claiming the deduction.

Ralph Newman, a literary scholar whose appraisal of the value of the vice-presidential papers provided the basis for the deduction, was convicted and fined earlier this month on charges of lying to the IRS and preparing a false affidavit in connection with the back-dating.

Edward Morgan, a former Treasury Department and White House aide, pleaded guilty in 1974 to tax-fraud conspiracy in the case and served four months in prison. The Watergate special prosecutors charged and brought Mr. Nixon's tax lawyer, Frank Demarco, to trial, but he was acquitted of similar charges.

Purpose of Probe

The purpose of the re-audit, the sources said, is to determine whether Mr. Nixon was aware of or involved in the effort to back-date documents that made it possible for him to claim a tax deduction for donating the vice-presidential papers to the archives.

If the IRS determined that Mr. Nixon was aware of or involved in an attempt to defraud the agency, it could assess a 50-per-cent fraud penalty for 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972. Those were the years in which Mr. Nixon claimed the deduction. There is no statute of limitations on civil fraud cases.

When the back-dating of the deed of Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential papers became known, he lost the $450,000 deduction for the gift.

Mr. Nixon paid additional taxes for 1970, 1971 and 1972. He was also assessed a 5-per-cent negligence penalty. His additional tax bill came to about $282,000.

He also was found to be deficient $148,080 for 1969. He pledged to pay that amount—there was no negligence penalty involved—but there is no indication that the bill has been paid.

If a fraud penalty were to be assessed for the four years, it could cost Mr. Nixon as much as $175,000, plus interest, a source said.

Mr. Nixon's lawyers declined to comment on the report of the re-audit, as did a spokesman for the IRS. The agency routinely refuses to discuss an individual's tax return.

According to sources familiar with the Watergate special prosecutor's investigation, Mr. Nixon was not asked about his gift of the papers to the archives and his tax implications during a secret interrogation by members of the Watergate grand jury in June, 1975.

To the knowledge of a number of sources, Mr. Nixon has never made a statement under oath on whether he knew that his aides were falsifying documents to get him a tax break.

Publicly, he denied any complicity in a scheme to back-date the deed for his taxes.

Mr. Nixon's tax problems arose in the middle of the Watergate investigation and from the beginning appeared to be almost as detrimental to his public image and future in the presidency as the Watergate burglary and cover-up itself.

He made a gift of papers, valued at $576,000 by Newman, and supported by a deed dated March 10, 1969. This permitted Mr. Nixon to make four deductions for charitable contributions over four years.

But investigation by the special prosecutor's office revealed that the deed had actually been created in the spring of 1970—after Congress had passed a law in the summer of 1969 that prohibited the deductions for such gifts.

Miss Hearst Has 2d Mental Exam

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Under stringent court-*imposed restrictions*, Patricia Hearst yesterday submitted to a second examination by a government psychiatrist accused of badgering her and driving her to hysterics.

Dr. Harry Kozol made a surprise visit to the San Mateo County Jail, with the concurrence of Miss Hearst's lawyers, to continue his examination while defense lawyer Albert Johnson stood by outside the room. Dr. Kozol is expected to testify for the government at Miss Hearst's trial, which begins Monday, on her mental state at the time she took part in a bank robbery while she was with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

India Outpost Turns Up in N.Y. Budget

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 21 (NYT).—New York State, busy cutting expenses, has a governmental outpost in New Delhi.

Precisely how it operates could not be agreed upon yesterday by the State Budget Division—which proposed to cut down the office's funds in Gov. Hugh Carey's 1976-77 budget—and the State Education Department, which operates it.

According to the Office of Budget director, Peter Goldmark jr., the quarters in the Indian capital are used from time to time by the traveling Albany staff.

According to the Education Department, the office director spends about half his time in New Delhi, preparing curriculum materials about India for institutions in New York State.

Why, someone asked Mr. Goldmark, does a financially pressed state need an office in New Delhi? "Exactly," he replied.

Belgian Wartime Law Used Against Hoarders of Potatoes

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—The Belgian government today restored wartime laws against hoarding to deal with serious potato shortages.

A jail sentence of up to five years or a $1-million fine was decreed for anyone convicted of black market trade in potatoes.

The potato shortage here has become acute since the retail price was frozen last week to prevent a jump in the national cost-of-living index. Wholesalers and farmers have been refusing to deliver their potato reserves to the shops, saying that the price limitation made it unprofitable to do so.

The punishments are intended to force them to release stocks and curb a burgeoning black market.

The decree gives government inspectors authority to carry out searches of farms or warehouses—*and prosecute if potato hoards* are found.

Economics Minister Fernand Herman said the shortage was artificial. Despite the fact that Europe's potato harvest was 25 per cent lower than average last year, he said the "famine" was caused by speculation.

His television appearance coincided with a meeting here of the EEC's agriculture ministers, who agreed, as a consequence of the potato shortage throughout the community's nine member nations, to suspend the import duty on old potatoes until March 28. But the duty will remain on new potatoes from outside the EEC.

Potato prices have risen in all EEC countries. In addition to Belgium, West Germany and Britain have been worst hit by the shortage.

EEC traders are searching worldwide for extra supplies, but have so far found few alternative producers. Poland is thought to be one of the best possibilities. The United States is ruled out for disease-risk reasons.

U.S. Capitol Security

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Security at the U.S. Capitol was reinforced yesterday as permanent metal detectors were installed at tourist and press entrances to the House of Representatives.

And Save Time, Money

Farmers in U.S. Stop Using Plow to Get Better Crops

HERSHEY, Pa., Jan. 2' (WP).—About 5,000 years after man invented the plow, farmers are learning that they can do better without it.

More than 1,500 agriculture experts from five mid-Atlantic states met here early this month to discuss the concept known as "no-tillage farming," which has spread to more than 6 million acres, about 2 per cent of cropland in production, in the last half-dozen years.

No-tillage, or no-till, *as it is* usually referred to, means exactly that—do not plow the earth. Its increasing acceptance—the Department of Agriculture predicts more than half of the United States' cropland will be farmed *without plowing in 30 years*—marks "one of the truly basic changes in the history of our agriculture," said James Eakins jr., head of agronomy at Pennsylvania State University.

Essentially, the process works like this: after the fall harvest, a winter "cover crop," usually rye, is planted in the field. In the spring the rye is killed with herbicides and the main crop is seeded into the resultant mulch by a special planter. Not a furrow is turned, and the field need not be entered again until harvest time, when the cycle begins anew.

Saves Time, Money

The savings in time and money over traditional plowing, which entails numerous tractor trips over the field to turn the earth and control weeds, are enormous. Field tests comparing no-till with plowing showed no-till required a third to a sixth the amount of fuel to plant the same acreage.

The unturned soil, aided by the protective mulch layer, *retains 50 per cent more soil moisture* than a plowed field and cuts erosion and runoff on sloping acreages by as much as 90 per cent.

The ability of the no-till method to control erosion even on hilly lands also means it can open millions of acres to productive farming that previously had to be kept fallow, or in pasture.

Crop yields from no-till farming have proved equal to or slightly better than those achieved by plowing. In one popular variation of the process, a practice known as "double cropping," the time saved by not plowing allows farmers to realize an extra harvest of winter wheat or barley before they plant their main crop. In the spring, farmers can be seen planting literally in the wake of their harvesters.

A no-till field, with the seedlings pushing their way through the mulch of weeds and high stubble, is not as aesthetic as the neat furrows of a plowed field.

"It looks ratty as the dickens," admitted Joseph Newcomer, an agronomist from the University of Maryland, "but when you are savin· maybe $5 on each acre [over plowing] and getting better yield· too, you don't mind."

For all its promise as the corn patch of the future, no one at Hershey was billing no-till as the panacea for farmers' worries.

Insects that formerly were kept in check by deep plowing tend to *thrive in the undisturbed soil* and mulch of a no-till field. Failure to anticipate this problem and select the proper insecticides can spell disaster.

Likewise, herbicides must be used with precision in orchestrating cover crops to produce enough mulch to check erosion without smothering the seedlings, Mr. Newcomer noted.

The insecticides and herbicides are broken down rapidly in the soil and are not absorbed by the plants. Furthermore, the Federal Drug Administration has approved the substances as being not harmful to man.

Effective Herbicide

The use of no-till outside university test plots did not achieve widespread currency until about 1970, with Food and Drug Administration approval of the first herbicide effective in controlling weeds without plowing: but agronomists realized the desirability of alternatives to the plow long before that.

No-till farming, for all its rapid spread along the Eastern Seaboard and in the South, is likely to be accepted more slowly in other areas, notably the Midwestern grain belt, according to Mr. Eakin.

"They have *such incredibly* deep and highly organic soils, along with mostly flat land, that there is nowhere near the concern with moisture retention and erosion as with the lighter soils here," he said.

Even where the economic benefits are clear, he noted, there is some natural resistance by farmers to depart so radically from accepted practice. "You've got to remember that plowing is almost genetic in these guys by now," he said.

Kurile Islands Quake

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—A major earthquake with an estimated magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale occurred today in the Kurile Islands, about 700 miles northeast of Tokyo, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. It was in a sparcely populated area and was not expected to cause much damage.

Supreme Court Rejects Heavy Docket Plea

U.S. Judges Limited on Giving Cases Back to State Venues

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled by a 6-to-3 vote yesterday that heavy caseloads in the federal courts are not a good enough reason for federal judges to send cases off to less-burdened state courts for trial.

The court acted in an appeal involving a U.S. district judge in eastern Kentucky, David Hermansdorfer, who had sent a number of lawsuits to the Circuit Court in Pike County, Ky., because he thought this court could try them sooner than he could.

The cases involved in yesterday's ruling are cases that start out in state courts and are then transferred, or "removed," to a federal court at the request of a party to the case who has a constitutional or statutory right to a federal trial—"diversity" cases, for instance, in which a citizen of one state sues a citizen of another state.

Jurisdiction Admitted

Under certain circumstances the law permits a federal judge to send back, or remand, such a case to a state court, as when the federal judge concludes that there is in fact no federal jurisdiction over the case.

Judge Hermansdorfer considered a heavy docket one of the circumstances allowing remand, although he agreed, at least in the one lawsuit on which the ruling was based, that there was federal jurisdiction over the matter.

The Supreme Court majority disagreed, saying, in an opinion written by Justice Byron White:

"Removal of cases from state courts has been allowed since the first judiciary act, and the right to remove has never been dependent on the state of the federal court's docket."

The Supreme Court took note of the problems of the federal courts, and slipped in some criticism of Congress. "It is indeed unfortunate," it said, "if the judicial manpower provided by Congress in any district is insufficient to try with reasonable promptness the cases properly filed in or removed to that court in accordance with the applicable statutes."

"But an otherwise properly removed action," it continued, "may no more be remanded because the district court considers itself too busy to try it than an action properly filed in the federal court in the first instance may be dismissed or referred to state courts for such reasons."

The dissenters disagreed. They warned that the majority ruling, by opening the way for additional litigation, provided "a device offering litigants a means of substantially delaying justice."

1 Injured, 12 Arrested In Boston Protests

BOSTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—A student was injured and at least a dozen white youths were arrested today in the East Boston and Hyde Park sections of the city as fights and demonstrations erupted during protests of court-ordered citywide school desegregation.

The school information center reported that six youths were arrested on the streets of East Boston and police said that six persons were taken into custody at Hyde Park.

mate Killed as N.J. uells Jail Uprising

RENTON, N.J., Jan. 21 (AP).—n uprising in a maximum urity wing at Trenton State son ended at dawn yesterday, hours after shooting that left inmate dead and several er persons injured.

rison officials said they had oved the last of more than rebellious inmates from the g. The head of the New sey State Police, Col. Clinton ano, characterized the outak as "an attempted break-" He said officials had dened that a van seen parked side the prison was part of alleged plot, but he did not porate.

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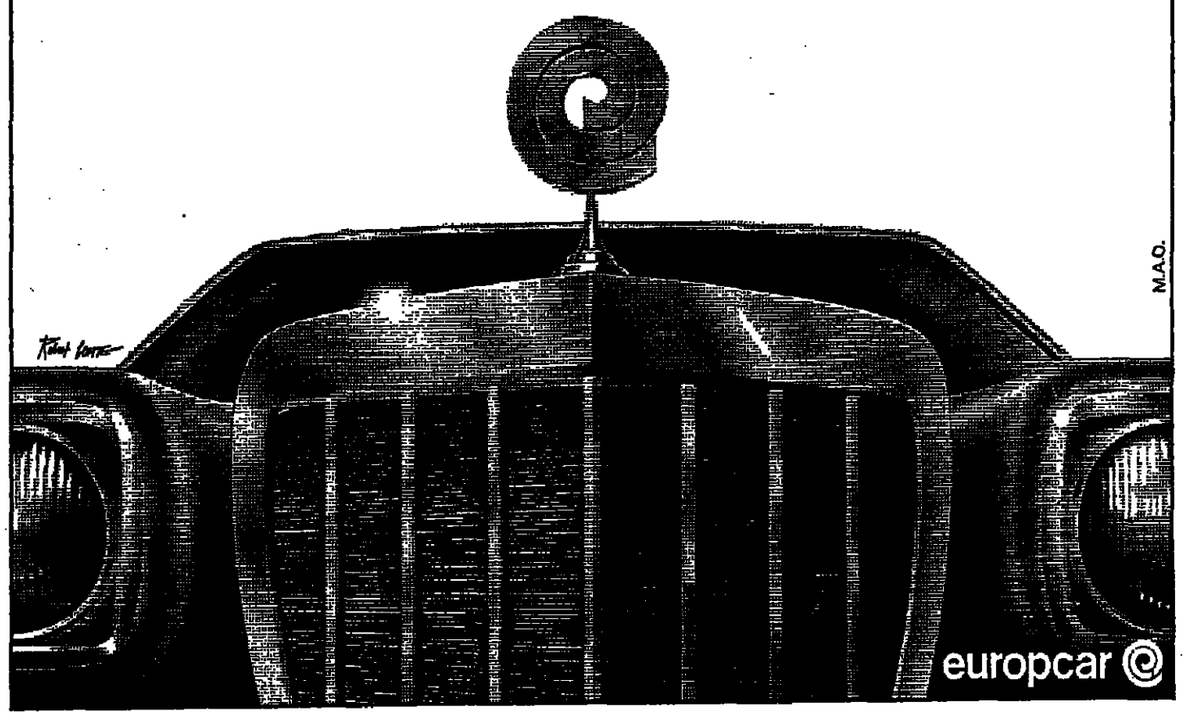
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Many Flee Country

Cambodia Renews Enforced Migrations

By David A. Andelman

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Hundreds of thousands of people are being moved from one part of Cambodia to another, frequently at gunpoint, in a migration that rivals the forced evacuation from Phnom Penh last April, according to Western intelligence sources and interviews here with scores of refugees, some of whom escaped from convoys.

By train, truck, oxcart and on foot, the peasants, including many who were originally forced into the countryside from Phnom Penh, are reportedly being shifted principally into the more sparsely populated northwestern area of the country, primarily Battambang province.

As in the first migration, according to refugee accounts, many have died on the journeys, either of disease or simply weakness and the hardships of the journey, the purpose of which is still not clear.

Among the explanations advanced by those who took part—although they were never told the reason by Cambodian officials—were the greater availability of vacant land in the new areas, the need for workers to develop these regions and the desire to break up any possible anti-government groupings that might be forming.

Began Last Fall

Settlers in such areas as Takeo, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham and Kompong Chhnang were being shifted to such other towns as Pursat, Sisophon and Phnom Srok.

The migrations began, according to most accounts, in late October or early November and are continuing, according to refugees who are arriving daily at the principal refugee camp here in Aranyaprathet and in others scattered along the Cambodian-Thai frontier.

Chou Tri, 33, arrived here on Jan. 6. He left his home in a small district capital, Phnom Srok, on Dec. 28, to make the difficult journey to the border. He said that about 65,000 families had arrived in the region around the town.

Chou Tri, who as a senior employee in the regional dispensary was favorably placed to observe the movements, said that most of the new arrivals were closely guarded by government troops and were taken immediately to remote uncleared areas of jungle around Phnom Srok.

He said they came from several locations, from as far away as Kampot on the coast, from Kompong Chhnang and Takeo, and from Phnom Penh.

Many, he said, were seriously ill with malaria, typhoid, cholera and dysentery when they arrived. He said that he had seen 600 die in the first month after their arrival and before his departure.

There were no drugs to treat them he said, only some herbal medicines. And he said that these were by and large distributed by dispensary workers who could not read or write and therefore did not know what the labels said.

The able-bodied, he said, particularly the few young men and the young women, were immediately sent to work harvesting the rice crop, which he described as one of the best in years, or digging irrigation ditches and building earthworks or clearing land.

He said that he had been told a number of stories involving hardship on the march itself, including the death of nearly all the members of the village of Kompong Speu, most of whom had been severely weakened by lack of food.

But he said he was unable to confirm these reports.

Much of what Chou Tri said was confirmed by other refugees. Pich Vang Praseth, 40, unofficial president of the Aranyaprathet refugee camp, said that similar reports were being received in refugee centers up and down the Cambodian border. Western intelligence officials in Bangkok said that they first began receiving definite information on the new migration more than a month ago and were still receiving it regularly.

Many refugees also agreed to talk about their experiences in Cambodia only on the condition that their names not be disclosed nor their photographs taken, fearing reprisals from nervous Thai refugee officials.

The Thai government, officially, allows no access to refugees except for some international relief agency workers and diplomats. But on occasion some reporters have been able to slip into the refugee camps and talk with the Cambodians, who are still leaving their country at a rate of several hundred a week all along the frontier.

There is still some question as to what these huge shifts in population mean in terms of the control the Communist government has managed to establish over Cambodia during the first year of its control of the country.

"There is no question they are becoming increasingly better organized," said one Western diplomat who speaks Khmer and spends much of his time analyzing Cambodian affairs. "What we believe is happening is that local control throughout the country, which had been the rule during and immediately after the war, is diminishing, and national, centralized control is increasing.

"These movements, for instance, show excellent coordination, moving the excess population of the country precisely to where they are most needed, where they are most economically effective."



Keystone.

Antoine Sanguinetti

French Admiral Is Beached for His Criticism

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP).—The French Cabinet placed Vice-Adm. Antoine Sanguinetti, president of the French Navy's commission of seaworthiness, in compulsory retirement today following the publication of a series of articles in which he criticized a new service statute for officers in the armed forces.

Adm. Sanguinetti, 58, is the younger brother of Alexandre Sanguinetti, member of the central committee and former secretary-general of the Gaullist party, the largest in the government coalition. The younger brother, regarded as a die hard Gaullist, has repeatedly criticized French defense policies.

Adm. Sanguinetti was summoned before Defense Minister Yvon Bourges earlier this month and warned against making further statements critical of the government's policies. He ignored the warning and a few days later gave an interview denouncing the Helsinki European security declaration.

Onlooker Slain, 6 Persons Wounded

Wildcat Strike Leads to Gun Battle in Downtown Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A two-hour wildcat strike by far-left shop employees triggered a gunfight here between the police and strikers today that killed one and injured six.

A 26-year-old man who had left work to watch the action was killed by the gunfire as he huddled behind a car in Rossio Square, in central Lisbon. Six other persons, including a critically injured policeman, were wounded in the clash.

The gunfight broke out when the police intervened to prevent leftists from wrecking a toy shop that refused to close and arrested a leftist photographer.

The police first dispersed the crowd with shots in the air, but the leftists regrouped as the policemen walked toward a station off the square and both sides apparently started shooting.

Shopkeepers in the Rossio—the central square of Lisbon—said they saw both policemen and civilians firing in the clash that sent hundreds of pedestrians fleeing in all directions.

The walkout to demand higher wages was organized by a far-left splinter group despite opposition from the national union of shop employees. They threatened to close stores forcibly if their call was not obeyed by shopowners.

This was the second time this month that a confrontation between the police and civilians led to gun battles. In the first, four protestors, including a West German student, were killed when a demonstration outside Custoias Prison turned violent on New Year's Day.

The clash today ended with the square cleared of pedestrians by squads of policemen armed with automatic rifles. They were still patrolling the area when another leftist group began to mass in the square for an unrelated protest march for higher pay, fewer working hours and lower prices.

Only about 100 leftists initially showed up for the protest but the police did not intervene.

Meanwhile, long-awaited negotiations for a reduction of military power in the government opened with the big parties to the right of the Communists demanding major new concessions from the soldiers ruling Portugal.

The formal talks opened with a Socialist delegation meeting with the military's five-man negotiating team in Belem Palace. Individual groups of the other four major parties were to follow.

The key division between the two sides was the extent of the military's retreat from power after holding ultimate control of the nation for 21 months.

The military's negotiating team has proposed that the military's Revolutionary Council keep the right to veto legislation it considers unconstitutional and hinted that presidential candidates should come from the ranks of the army.

The Socialist, left-of-center Popular Democratic and conservative Social Democratic center parties have countered with demands that this council be turned into a simple consultative body subordinate to a popularly elected president. By contrast, the Communists and the far-left Popular Democratic movement have held out for continued military influence in the government.

Strikes and Demonstrations Ebb in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A wave of strikes and street protests receded throughout Spain today, apparently as the result of toughness on the part of the government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Madrid remained quiet after several thousand police had aborted a mass rally called by leftist groups last night. Earlier, police cracked down on alleged strike leaders and arrested dozens of them.

Official sources estimated the number of demonstrators at 10,000 and said seven were arrested. An unknown number were slightly injured in police charges.

The demonstration had been called to press demands for an amnesty, political freedoms and an end to wage controls. Spokesmen for the organizing groups said they had achieved their aim by bringing thousands of demonstrators out into the streets. They accused the government of having disregarded basic freedoms by not allowing a "peaceful, orderly" demonstration.

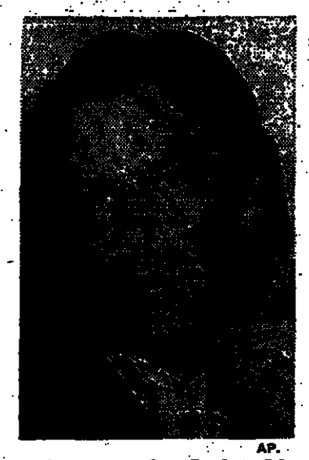
Fewer Strikes in Madrid

The industrial stoppages in the capital continued to recede, with the number of workers idled by pay disputes down to about 60,000 from a peak of 200,000 last week.

But a strike movement continued to spread in the Asturias coal-mining region, involving most of its 20,000 miners.

The family of Jose Luis Arrasate, who was kidnapped by suspected Basque nationalists last week, received a letter from him saying that he was well. The kidnappers originally asked for a ransom of 100 million pesetas ($1,670,000), but reduced their demand to a third when a family spokesman said it was exceeding their financial means.

In Madrid, the government today set up a special commission which will work out proposals for limited administrative autonomy of the Basque region. Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne told the constituent meeting: "The task is to face seriously the facts of regionalism, to seek carefully the limits of action and to mark with determination the borders which must not be crossed."



AP.

Felipe Gonzales during his news conference yesterday.

This summer Mr. Arias will seek a national referendum to reorganize Spain's conservative parliament and make it more representative, a senior government official said today.

The Premier will ask for the first nationwide vote in nine years when he presents the new government's program for reform to the parliament Jan. 28, the official said.

Socialist in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzales said today that important changes had taken place in Spain since the death of Franco, but that they would not be enough.

He predicted that the government's policy of advancing by "little steps" would not work.

Sir Alexander Haddow Is Dead; Briton, 69, Was Cancer Expert

AMERSHAM, England, Jan. 21 (AP).—Sir Alexander Haddow, 69, one of Britain's foremost cancer experts, died in a hospital near his home here today, the hospital announced.

Sir Alexander had been suffering from a diabetic condition.

For 23 years, from 1946 until 1969, he had been director of the Chester Beatty Cancer Research Institute in London, and from 1946 until 1972 was professor of experimental pathology at the University of London. He had been professor emiritus at the university since 1972.

He was born in Broxburn, Scotland.

Hidetsugu Yagi

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Hidetsugu Yagi, 89, inventor of the short-wave antenna on which modern television reception is based, died at a Tokyo hospital after a heart attack, it was announced yesterday. The first "Yagi antenna" was built in 1919 as an aid to long-distance radio communication.

Mr. Yagi served in the House of Councillors, the upper house of the Japanese parliament, from 1953 to 1956, and was president of Japan's Musashi Institute of Technology from 1955 to 1960.

Tommy Franklin

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—Tommy Franklin, 55, automobile correspondent for the French radio network France-Inter, died yesterday. Mr. Franklin, a former opera singer, reported on automobile rallies and races for France-Inter since 1954.

Sakharov's Wife Assailed by Tass

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP).—Tass today accused the wife of Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov of planning to stage later in the day an "anti-Soviet" news conference featuring a Jewish dissident. But Mr. Sakharov, a dissident physicist, and his wife denied the charge.

The official press agency's story also said that Western news correspondents had agreed to "play the part of enthusiastic spectators and cameramen at this provocative premiere." Western journalists who usually attend Sakharov news conferences said they did not know of any meeting planned for today.

Tass said that Mrs. Sakharov's recent stay in Western Europe taught her "not only to thank her masters for different kinds of prizes and money handouts but also how to stage various anti-Soviet shows." She was in Italy four months for eye surgery, and on Dec. 10 received the Nobel Prize in Oslo for her husband, who was not permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

Kohl Was Not Target Of Stabbing Attack

FREIBURG, West Germany, Jan. 21 (AP).—The stabbing of a bodyguard of a German political leader on Monday was described by the police today as the spontaneous act of a 61-year-old farmer who attacked the plainclothesman with a set of roebuck antlers, rather than a miscarried knife attack on the politician—Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union.

A police spokesman said that the farmer, wanting to hear the opposition leader speak at Freiburg University, felt threatened in the melee caused by leftist demonstrators trying to prevent the speech.

When Mr. Kohl's bodyguard pushed the man aside to create a path for the CDU chairman, the man retaliated by pushing the previously concealed horns into his back, slightly injuring him.

S.T.E.G.

INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE

The Tunisian Gas and Electricity Company (S.T.E.G.) is launching an international tender notice to place orders for engineering work to be done on a thermoelectrical station, with a total power of approximately 300 MW, equipped with two identical generator sets, in SOUSSE.

Companies wishing to participate may obtain the tender files directly from the head office of S.T.E.G.:

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38 Rue Kemal Ataturk,
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(Tunisia).

or, have them sent to them after payment of one hundred Tunisian Dinars or the equivalent in foreign currency, as of the date of publication of this announcement.

The opening of all offers will take place on April 12th, 1976. S.T.E.G. will take into consideration only offers from firms associated with Tunisian companies.

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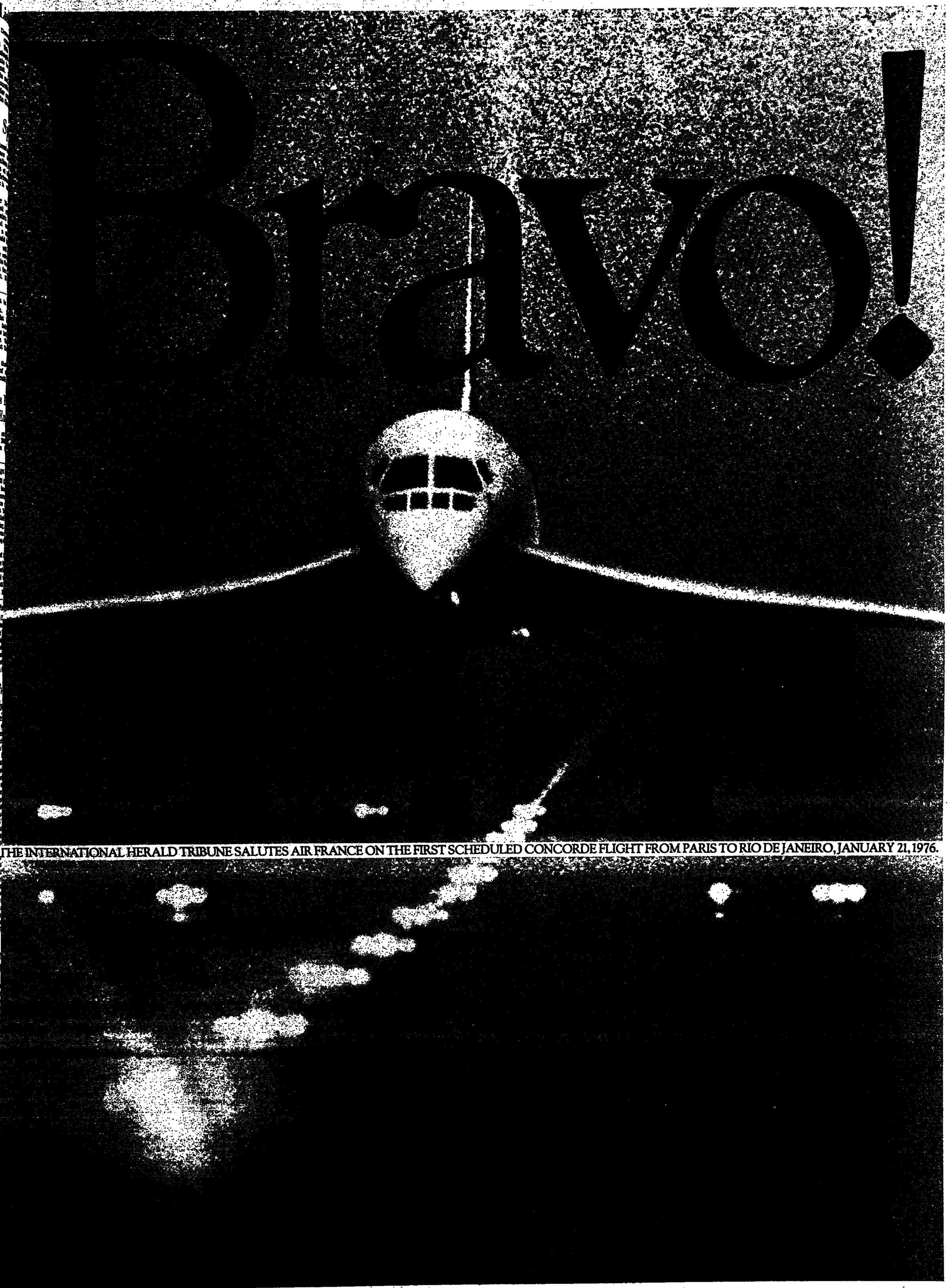
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, January 22, 1976 *

Lebanese Caldron

When in 1958 Lebanon's President Chamoun appealed for U.S. intervention to defend the sovereignty and independence of his government, the response from Washington was immediate: President Eisenhower sent in the Marines.

On Tuesday the same Camille Chamoun, now interior minister and a leader of Lebanon's besieged Christian minority, again issued a plea for international intervention to safeguard Lebanon's integrity against leftist Moslem and Palestinian military advances. The U.S. response was just as immediate: *No.*

It is not only that the perceptions of U.S. foreign policy interests overseas have changed over the past two decades; it is that the realities of power in Lebanon and the surrounding Middle East have altered, to the point where armed intervention by *any* outside force would only provoke a larger and wider tragedy than that already befallen the people of Lebanon. President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger were wise to make that point of policy abundantly clear, without any ambiguities, before dangerous uncertainties could develop.

The United States is maintaining close contact with Israel and European governments concerned in Lebanon's fate as the military situation evolves from hour to hour. One particularly dangerous element is now clear: Units of the Palestine Liberation Army have joined in battle alongside leftist Lebanese Moslem militias, and there is strong evidence that many of the Palestinians have come from base camps across the border in Syria. It was this escalation that prompted Chamoun's futile plea. The United States and, more importantly, Israel are showing proper restraint in not immediately seizing upon the ambiguous role of the Palestinians as a pretext for forcible reaction.

Even if the immediate crisis can be passed without sparking a larger war, the threat in Lebanon of a Palestinian Army responsive to orders from Damascus cannot go unnoticed in Israel, Jordan, Egypt and other nearby countries. Lebanon and Israel pose quite different problems for the troubled Middle East, yet both are directly influenced by the continuing presence and increasing militancy of the Palestinian "refugee" population.

Lebanon's ordeal gives great urgency to international efforts to confront the long-neglected problem of the Palestinians' political future—not through the ideological and propagandist maneuvers now under way in the UN Security Council but in a pragmatic diplomatic process, at Geneva or elsewhere, in which creative imagination may be valued more highly than righteous indignation. Israelis, Lebanese, Palestinians and the Arab governments involved now face striking new evidence of the necessity, each in their own interest, of stepping back from maximum and irreconcilable demands.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reversion in Spain

No one could have expected that Spain's political evolution would be easy after 36 years of Generalissimo Franco's authoritarian rule. Whatever their feelings about the monarchy, most Spaniards were willing to give young King Juan Carlos and his government a period of grace in which to find for the country a safe transition route into the post-Franco era.

If the new regime were now moving unmistakably to reverse Spain's dangerous polarization of the last few years and to provide greater participation for all Spaniards in the life of the nation, the postponement of parliamentary elections for at least a year would have been more acceptable, as new laws guaranteeing fair elections and full participation will take time to shape.

What is disturbing is that the King's regime in the last few weeks has begun to resemble nothing so much as Gen. Franco's regime. Particularly in trying to cope with industrial unrest—inevitable in the political vacuum left by the generalissimo's passing and especially in a period of raging inflation—Premier Arias's government has fallen back on tear gas and the police bludgeon to break up even manifestly peaceful demonstrations. The drafting of 70,000 railroad workers into the army to break their strike is the latest in a whole series of repressive actions.

At a time of political uncertainty and severe recession, the government cannot simply mark time and allow the subway or railroad workers or the post office employees to imperil the economy, especially as there are extremists on the scene—Communists and others—who probably would like to organize a general strike for their political ends.

The danger is that by almost indiscriminate repression, the government will drive the moderate forces, in and outside the unofficial trade unions, into collaboration with the extremists in self-defense. Strikes already settled and others close to resolution after sensible negotiations indicate that many Spanish workers are demanding only rights taken for granted in modern industrial societies.

Spain's Foreign Minister, Jose Maria Areilza, the count of Motrico, is planning an extensive diplomatic offensive aimed at preparing the way for negotiations for eventual Spanish membership of both the European Economic Community and the Atlantic Alliance. But the count must already be embarrassed at the collapse of his prediction, made in Paris in December, that Spain would hold democratic elections in 1976.

Unless he and other moderate and European-minded members of the Arias government can prevail over their reactionary colleagues and reverse the current tide of repression, the count may as well cancel his travels. The European Community has made it clear that its doors will never be opened to any Spanish government that bears a strong resemblance to the regime of Francisco Franco.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Détente: Need for Deeds

Unless détente brings about actual deeds, we must expect to see the emergence of events that cannot be solved merely by wishes for détente or by spiritual support for it. We welcome Henry Kissinger's venturing to visit Moscow under this situation. There is an understandable argument in the United States that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks only help reinforce Soviet strength. The Soviet Union is being accused of cheating on the first phase of the SALT agreement, of massive involvement in Angola while importing [U.S.] grains, and of demonstrating its expansionist intentions from the Indian Ocean to the Asian continent. Responsibility for the present situation rests with the Soviet Union, whose intentions are increasingly in doubt worldwide . . . We hope both the United States and the Soviet Union will conduct the Moscow round with good sense and forbearance.

—*From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).*

* * *

The future of détente is at stake in Moscow this week. Kissinger and Brezhnev are going to try to solve problems which for nearly a year have been preventing the conclusion of a new SALT accord. If they fail, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which are already bad, will become dangerously worse. Kissinger is going to this confrontation with many handicaps and only a few trump cards. A U.S. handicap: America's loss of credibility. The Congress, which already surrendered Vietnam, has opposed the sending of arms to the pro-West faction in Angola. The Russians might be tempted to turn this U.S. impotence to advantage and to intervene in other countries than Angola while certain states which counted on U.S. support are likely to turn toward the Soviet Union. Hence a general weakening of the U.S. position all over the world. . .

—*From France-Soir (Paris).*

Hog-Tied Administration

Ever since the Vietnam withdrawal, Congress has done its best to restrict the administration's room for maneuver on foreign policy, smugly overlooking the fact that both houses approved the Vietnam operations for years and voted the necessary funds to keep them going. Latest efforts are aimed at eliminating what Kissinger calls the "grey zone" between peace and war, and all the covered operations that take place within it. This makes it difficult for the administration to deal with aggressive opponents and reduces every confrontation to a decision between war or no war. By clipping the administration's diplomatic wings, the mass-media and Congress have left only the extremes of fighting or capitulation once the country has been driven into a corner. Yet, for a power such as the United States, capitulation can really be a serious alternative.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

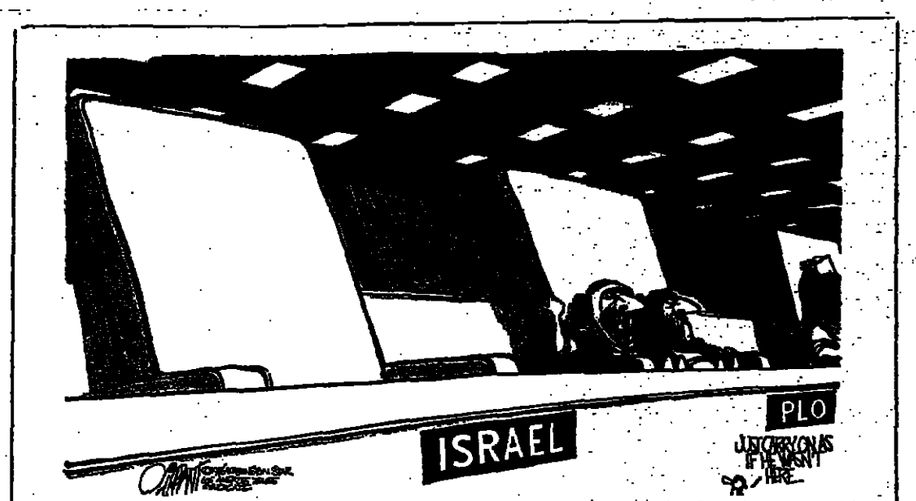
January 22, 1901

LONDON—The vitality of Queen Victoria is extraordinary, considering her great age and her attack on Christmas Day, which caused the postponement of her interview with Lord Roberts. In spite of the favorable reports, however, the general opinion in England, both official and unofficial, seems to be that her death is only a question of hours.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1926

TORONTO—Since he lost his wife, Stephen Leacock, the famous humorist, has determined to devote his fortune and his pen to the promotion of a strenuous campaign for the cure and prevention of cancer. Mrs. Leacock died in Liverpool, England, last month. It is understood that the National Society for the Relief of Cancer will be the medium through which he will direct his efforts.



'First Off, We'd Like to Get a Bit of Recognition From Whatsisname, Here.'

Angola: Threat Beyond Détente

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The Angola crisis is far more than a crisis of confidence between the White House and the Kremlin, far more even than a crisis in the détente relationship. Officially, the Kremlin asserts its right and duty to help "national liberation movements," but unofficially it is letting it be known that it does not want a stand-up fight with the United States over Angola. The question now being asked in Western capitals is whether this represents a real division of opinion in the Kremlin, or whether the difference of emphasis is only a matter of tactics.

The hard line evident in the Soviet press on Angola is certainly more consistent with the views of Soviet hawks rather than doves. Until recently the Kremlin was content to pay a great deal of lip service to its duty to help the national liberation movement, but without putting its money—or much money—where its mouth was. The Kremlin debates on this issue have not always been won by the hawks. The debate held in the last years of Khrushchev's rule was evident only between the lines of the Soviet press, but one obvious policy decision made at that time was to keep Soviet involvement in Vietnam to a minimum.

After his fall this decision was reversed, and the Kremlin gradually assumed an increasing role in supporting Vietnamese Communists, but at the same time the Soviet leaders began to entertain misgivings about their support of other "liberation movements." They were spending a lot of money on it, and investing a great deal of their political prestige, and it just was not paying off.

Disasters

Some of the Kremlin's most spectacular successes in the Third World were turned overnight into disasters, with the fall of Nkrumah in Ghana, Sukarno in Indonesia and Ben Bella in Algeria, and even Nasser began to turn Egypt against Moscow. The debate to which these setbacks gave rise led Moscow to pull in its horns, but lately there has been evidence of a new Kremlin controversy which includes—but also far transcends—the question of policy in Angola.

In the current Moscow debate, the question whether Western Communist parties should be pressed to exploit the "crisis of capitalism"—so that Moscow, in turn, should be able to exploit the even greater Western weakness brought about by this—is closely linked to the whole problem of détente. The question for the Kremlin is whether détente, or the exploitation of Western weakness which militates against détente, should constitute the main element of Soviet policy, and in what proportions these ingredients should be mixed to yield the greatest advantage.

This is where the question of support for the "liberation struggle" comes in. It is an issue which has been brought in, though more circumspectly, into the more blatant Soviet debate on how aggressive the policy of foreign Communist parties should now be. Official analysts in the West have, for the most part, once again failed to perceive the emergence of the issue, as they previously failed to recognize the importance, or even the existence, of the debate on the "crisis of capitalism" and its relevance to détente and to Soviet foreign policy generally. What is happening in Angola now is a practical expression of that debate.

No Hints

No private Kremlin hints to Kissinger that the Soviet Union may moderate its policy in Angola, withdraw the Cubans on certain conditions, and accept a coalition made up of pro-Soviet as well as other elements, will resolve the larger issue. If anything, an apparent Soviet withdrawal of this kind could strengthen the Kremlin hawks. They could argue that a coalition in which the Soviet-supported MPLA faction gains the strongest position could, by the use of the "salami tactics" practiced in Eastern Europe after World War II, be reduced slice by slice to the condition desired by Moscow.

They would see in this a vindication of their earlier argument that the Soviet push into Angola was worthwhile, that their refusal to be put off by vague U.S. warnings was well-advised, and that further probes of this kind would yield even greater returns. Any more moderate Kremlin leaders who might argue that this is too risky a policy would be contradicted by the apparent success of the policy in Angola.

How the tactics pursued in Angola fit into the larger picture of Soviet strategy is depicted in those Moscow writings which seek to explain the purpose of détente to the party faithful—not to the West. They make no secret of the fact that the aim of Soviet policy is to change the worldwide correlation of forces in favor of "Socialism," that is, the Soviet Union. They make it clear that this should be secured by exploiting or manipulating the three "major" forces over which the Kremlin can exercise some degree of control.

First come the forces of "Socialism," or the Soviet Union and its immediate allies, whose political influence, and economic and military power, are to be used as and when appropriate to change the "correlation" or balance of force in its own favor. Second comes "the international working class" whose role in the "crisis of capitalism," some Kremlin politicians argue, should be used to alter the "correlation" of power between the Soviet Union and the West. Last in this unholy trinity comes "the national liberation movement," which, as a result of its victory in Vietnam, is now, according to Moscow, undergoing a transition "to a new stage."

As the World Marxist Review explains, what happened in Vietnam was in itself "a reflection of the fundamental change in the world correlation of forces." Its international significance, according to the review—which is the policy journal of the world Communist movement—is that the Vietnam victory "contributes to continued advances in the same direction." What, the journal asks, are the "international implications" of this? It sees the answer in the contribution which Vietnam—and now Angola—makes to the "development of the world revolutionary process." It explains that the revolutionary process asserts the right of peoples to "their own destinies"—as interpreted by Moscow. This, it says, takes the form of struggle against imperialism by "more than a hundred" countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

One of these countries is Angola. Its contribution to the change in the "correlation of forces" may be minute. But its success would help Moscow to use the Angola precedent to exact similar contributions from a few at first, then from more, of the "hundred countries" which are its target.

Of course, the Kremlin may fail, as it failed in its previous attempt to exploit the national liberation movement in the 1960s. Of course, the crude version of the domino theory is discredited. Of course, the genuine demand in many of these countries for a form of Socialism to help overcome their abject poverty has nothing to do with the Kremlin's own purposes.

But the Soviet grand design is there, it is spelt out in Soviet writing, and it is the subject of debate in the Kremlin. So long as the debate continues, the West can influence its outcome. One thing which is certain to influence the debate is what the West does about Angola—not so much in Angola, as in Moscow.

Letters

Foreign Spouses

The views of A.P. Sundberg (Letters, Dec. 27-28) strike a familiar chord. All the grief and misery he has is shared by quite a few people of my acquaintance who have foreign spouses. In a recent article in the European Edition of the Stars & Stripes, Sen. James Eastland, who is and has been chairman of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee for many years, seemed quite proud of the fact that his committee had done so little for so long. They had met about five times in three years for a total of 20 minutes. The law should be simple on this; if the committee won't work, dissolve it and form a new one. Mr. Biaggi may have been trying to make a point by getting the lady a passport. I hope so anyway. Had we married a Russian movie star or a Czech tennis star, the action would have been immediate. We would have been good copy for the news media and would have shown how liberal the United States can be with its new citizens. An American who marries overseas should have issued to the spouse, on the spot, a U.S. passport, if he or she so desires. The British do it and have had no major problems with the system. Our immigration and naturalization service hasn't made a move to update its system since the time of the 1930s and it has to start with Eastland and Co. I suggest that all interested parties write to Sen. Eastland and request some action to change this archaic system.

JIM PEER.

Manama, Bahrain.

Secretary of Warnings

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Daniel Moynihan, are very often found warning various nations of the world on going against the wishes of the United States. This includes warnings to various nations on their votes on resolutions concerning Zionism and to the Soviet Union for its support of Portuguese and Angolan Communists. Recently, the number of warnings issued has increased so much that the Ford administration must seriously consider the creation of a new separate job, secretary of warnings. Moynihan may well be promoted for this job.

SYED SHAFI ASGHAR.

Uithoorn, the Netherlands.

Our Face Is Loden

Sorry, but calling loden "Frey" or, rather, "Loden-Frey" an Austrian brand name (IHT, Jan. 14) is like making Dior a Belgian company. Loden Frey happens to be a German company, the oldest manufacturer of loden, with its seat in Munich.

BARBARA SCHWARZ.

Bonn-Beuel.

View of Soviet Invitation

Kissinger's Mission

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Late on the night of President Ford's State of the Union address, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger flew to Moscow, and the interesting thing about this mission is that the Soviet government proposed it, suggested first one date, then a second, and finally negotiated agreement on a third.

Kissinger went off, on the urging of Ford, professing not to know what the Soviet government had in mind, but the most likely explanation is that the Moscow government is concerned about the rising anti-Soviet sentiment in the United States, and in the presidential election campaign over strategic arms control, the Middle East, and Angola.

The assumption in Washington is that Ambassador Dobrynin and his colleagues in the Soviet Politburo did not urge Kissinger to come to Moscow in order to humiliate him. After the differences between the two governments over Portugal, Angola, and the Middle East, this would clearly create a crisis and revive the old spirit of the cold war in the U.S. election debates.

SALT Stalemate

Accordingly, at least on this assumption, there is reason to think that the Soviet Union perhaps is prepared to make some tactical if not substantive concessions to break the stalemate in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, and avoid deeper involvement as a key issue between Ford and Reagan, and between the Republicans and Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., in the presidential campaign.

Moscow has never pretended that it was indifferent to the outcome of presidential elections in the United States. Khrushchev boasted that he had made moves that might help Jack Kennedy in the election of 1960. Though Richard Nixon was never a favorite of the Russians, they calculated that he would be re-elected in 1972, and said so, with reckless indiscretion, at the strategic arms talks in Helsinki.

Events affecting the state of the world can often be more important in elections than speeches on the state of the nation. We may not like this—in fact we don't like it at all—but it is a fact. If Kissinger gets a compromise on the control of nuclear weapons in Moscow this week, especially if it is a genuine move toward limitation of the nuclear arms race, but even if it is a tactical compromise indicating some progress, it will still be a factor in the presidential debate, and nobody knows this better than Ford or the Russians.

Reagan is arguing that the Ford-Kissinger policy of détente or coexistence with Moscow is a "one-way street" and a fraud in which Washington makes all the concessions and Moscow gets all the technological and political advantages. On the Democratic side, Jackson is making the same argument, with more knowledge of the facts.

Brezhnev has to go before the Communist party congress in a few weeks and Ford has to go against Reagan in the New Hampshire primary, defending the policy of détente, and they have a common interest in demonstrating that compromise is better than confrontation and a return to the cold war.

Also, in practical terms, the Russians can make concessions in the SALT talk controversy between their Backfire bomber and the U.S. Cruise missile, without risking a change in the balance of military power in the world.

The Russians have the Backfire bomber in production. Of the Cruise missile, an unmanned, remotely controlled weapon, which will be operational for five or six years. Moscow can agree to limit the numbers and bases and refueling capacity of the Backfire so that this bomber will not be a threat to the United States. This is the issue that has been worrying Washington. It has been given freedom to produce the Backfire in unlimited numbers, and base them within striking distance of the United States that has troubled the Pentagon.

Limiting the range of the Backfire would not reassure Europe or China, even if the refueling capacity of these planes, now in place, were removed, but it might make a limited compromise possible between the United States and the Soviet Union, and minimize Moscow's role as a central issue in the presidential campaign.

This is an immensely complicated military, scientific, and political problem, and nothing said here is meant to suggest that Kissinger has gone to Moscow, on direction from the President, to ease Ford's political problems at home.

U.S. Opinion

But to go back to the beginning, it was the Russians who suggested the Kissinger visit, and the hopeful aspect is that they recognize the drift in U.S. public and political opinion here toward the venomous days of the '40s, '50s and '60s, and felt that it was not in their national interest or in ours.

In any event, compromises on the control of nuclear weapons must be submitted to the Congress for approval and, before they could be put into operation, have to meet the most searching analysis by experts on atomic weapons, like former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, Paul Nitze and Gerard Smith, who have been negotiating on the subject with the Russians for years.

Still, even a limited compromise in the Kissinger-Soviet talks this week in Moscow would be a political event in the campaign—if nothing else. It would help the President ease the pressure for détente and the Russians, and this may have been what Moscow had in mind by inviting Kissinger to the Soviet Union in the first place.

The Politics of Starvation

By Stephen S. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON—In "The Politics of Starvation," Jack Shepherd tells how the Haile Selassie government in Ethiopia, to conserve its cash and its self-image, let hundreds of thousands of peasants quietly starve in 1973, and how the foreign embassies and international agencies accredited in Addis Ababa, to preserve their friendly working relations with the host government, covered up the slaughter and thereby contributed to it.

It is as chilling and illuminating an indictment of the "international community" as one could care to read, drawn up by a former Look magazine editor now associated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

For a particular country like the United States, the considerations which led it to go along with Haile Selassie's criminal neglect of his own people constitute the now-routine dirty linen of the cold war. The old man, since gone, had lent himself to the U.S. global anti-Communist strategy and as a result no questions were asked.

Blow the Whistle

"Is not the real reason for our slow response that we just did not want to blow the whistle on the Ethiopian government? Is that not really the bottom line of it?" Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., later asked a cowering AID witness.

"... there was a feeling among many of the donor groups that raising this to too public an issue, embarrassing the government, could in fact harm the kind of cooperation we see as needed on their part," the witness replied, his broken syntax a telling comment on his own government's bankrupt policy.

What about the World Health Organization, UNICEF, World Food Program, Food and Agriculture Organization and the UN Development Program, many of whose junior representatives in Addis Ababa were accurately reporting to the senior representatives that drought aggravated by government policy was killing people wholesale in the countryside?

The international agencies bowed to the threats of the Ethiopian government which, fearing a falloff of commerce and tourism and a blow to its own prestige, warned that the agencies would be kicked out or shut down if they called undue attention to Ethiopia's embarrassment. WHO, for instance, eager to continue its "long-term projects" in Ethiopia, went so far as to suppress information of a cholera epidemic spreading across international boundaries into neighboring states.

Those who believe that the international agencies, especially those involved in humanitarian matters, have a corner on virtue and a detachment from "politics" can only be sobered, not to say revolted, by Shepherd's record of their performance in the Ethiopian tragedy.

Shepherd feels this way: "In the approaching era of possible resource scarcity, as other Ethiopias elsewhere may unfold their disasters, honoring every fine prerogative of national sovereignty against all logic and evidence when catastrophes sweep whole regions becomes absurd."

Stephen J. Green, a former UNICEF staffer in Ethiopia and one who blew the whistle, elaborates on that notion in an intelligent "afterword" to the Shepherd study.

Green accepts, reluctantly, that few governments will permit international humanitarian intervention of a sort limiting their own national sovereignty, and that most ambassadors and UN people will act on the traditional view that their job is to do business with the regime in power.

He would therefore try to fashion "an international fail-safe system which can be activated when a government cannot will not act" in a disaster situation.

The UN's Disaster Relief Office in Geneva reports that "international" disasters—those requiring some form of international assistance—occur at the rate of one every three weeks. Some considerable number of these are more or less government-hidden. As Ethiopia hid its famine in 1973, so Guinea hid a cholera epidemic in 1969 and India and Haiti concealed famines last year.

Since so many "national" disasters are in fact international—their effects spread beyond national boundaries and their treatment draws on scarce international resources—this should be recognized by governments in the new Geneva agreement, Green believes. Such recognition would at once establish disaster relief as a basic human right not dependent upon a government's will and circumstances of the moment and remove the reluctance governments may now feel to let knowledge that they have within their borders a disaster they cannot effectively handle on their own.

When hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians starve as they do, "somebody has violated the terms of his leasehold on national sovereignty," Green concludes.

And, realistically, the existing system of traditional diplomacy provides no answers. New mechanisms must be found to permit the international community to intercede effectively in such cases and save lives.

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alloping Gourmet, Wife
s Marriage Missionaries

By Jean M. White

WASHINGTON (WP). —"Graham was very phony, erialistic and self-centered as bad-tempered, foul-mouthed, ness," Treena Kerr now says erself and her husband.

here have been other detrac- of Graham Kerr, the Gal- ng Gourmet, who blended rm, showmanship and recipes earn $20,000 for a half-hour the kitchen stove and stash y $2 million as the highest cook during the heyday of television popularity.

author James Beard once de- bed him as a cook who is igar and only appeals to a up of menopausic ladies."

nd there are skeptics today Kerr and his wife prepare to ve Maryland's Eastern Shore, their manor house, the yacht, orted sailboats, and a $60,000- kitchen and begin a personal sionary project to help couples in marital troubles.

hey plan to buy 612 acres in Colorado Rockies near Vail, ld 25 rustic cottages, and oper- e a Reno-in-reverse retreat for ples who want to repair nappy marriages.

he project, the Kerrs say, w out of their own personal rital experiences and religious versions. "We lived a phony erior, pretending to be a hap- married couple, without any closeness for 20 years," s. Kerr says. "I worked hard put $2 million in the bank. I s always driving ahead," Kerr alls.

their home on the Eastern ore, built in 1814, is a place gracious living. It has 8.7 es and 600 feet of waterfron- e. Kerr's 71-foot yacht, reena," has already been sold. I have to get rid of the bag- e," Kerr said. "I'm gradually ading down the things that I ught important... But I do e sailing..."

e may have a buyer for his ice, with its $60,000 kitchen, in arby St. Michaels. It is there t Kerr tests recipes for his esent 3 1-2-minute TV show, ake Kerr," syndicated to nearly television stations.

"I do more in those three and one-half minutes than I ever did during the half-hour on 'The Galloping Gourmet'," Mr. Kerr says.

He admits that he "has never left a recipe alone," and loves to tinker and experiment. Now he is putting the emphasis on good food value and slimming cookery—a cheese cake with 155 calories a slice *instead of* 495, lasagna made with zucchini slices instead of pasta. He makes his own cottage cheese and yogurt.

On "Take Kerr," there is no reminder of the Galloping Gourmet. Gone is the impressive wine cellar that was used as a backdrop for the earlier show. Instead, there is a "God bless" from Kerr at the end and an almost subliminal flash of suggested Biblical verse reading.

Treena and Graham Kerr say their lives changed with a religious awakening a year ago.

"I was a mess. I was taking tranquilizers, speed, marijuana, Darvon, 12 Valiums a day," Mrs. Kerr recalls. "I was resentful at Graham's success. I had been the producer for 'The Galloping Gourmet,' nominated for an Emmy award, but no one showved the slightest interest in me."

"She would boil inside," her husband remembers. "All I could do was go away and work."

He had worked hard to put the $2 million in the bank. But the popularity of "The Galloping Gourmet" waned, a cookware and cutlery line didn't catch on, and there had been investment losses by the time the Kerrs moved to the Eastern Shore.

Of her days of pill-popping, Mrs Kerr says: "I can talk about it now because that was before."

Whatever was before, she now gives the appearance of a happy, vital woman with the grace of movement and expression that bespeaks her early days as an actress. The Kerrs are a handsome couple. Kerr is casually but impeccably groomed, a tall, tanned man with the good looks of a matinee soap-opera hero. The charm and public exuberance remain, and he still talks about



Washington Post.

Graham and Treena Kerr are selling possessions, moving to the Colorado Rockies.

feeding a "super bunch" of friends at an omelette party.

There is a certain disadvantage to having a reputation as a charmer. Kerr admits at this stage in his life. People just don't want to believe the change in their lives, the Kerrs have found. Is this religion kick something like a new line of cutlery or cookware? the skeptics ask

"I don't get angry," Kerr says. "I have too much to keep me busy."

If he is no longer the Galloping Gourmet, Graham Kerr has not slowed his pace. In the midst of negotiating the sale of the house, sailboat, and the office-kitchen, he was preparing for trips to California and Texas and then on to Canada to film 65 of the mini-shows for the "Take Kerr" series. That night there was a meeting at the Kerr house with several couples, and then there were the nightly phone chats to comfort such people as a woman in her 80s losing her sight.

Andy, 15, drops in on his way to a tennis match, and Kareena, 7, must be picked up at school. The eldest of the Kerr children, Tessa, 19, is married and living on the Eastern Shore near her parents.

In Colorado, the Kerrs plan to start building two rustic cottages ("All *we have money for now*") for what they hope will become a 25-cottage retreat for couples (at $14 a day each).

"We're not promoting ourselves as marriage counselors," Kerr emphasizes. "We can only give witness to what happened to us." The Kerrs talk about their own change of life and lifestyle with a dash of humor.

"Now that Graham lets me cook, I go in the kitchen and pray over the meal," says Mrs. Kerr. "So do I," her husband cuts in. "I bet you thought I was saying grace."

And Mrs. Kerr then describes how, on their 20th wedding anniversary, they inspected the house and land that they want to buy in Colorado and she felt that they were given a sign.

"We opened the French doors and a bevy of doves rose in the air. I thought, 'Oh, no!' It was too novelish. I never would have allowed the scene in a television script. I said: 'God, you're really laying it on'."

GREECE

Looms of Lindos—Future With a Past

By Steven V. Roberts

LINDOS, Greece (NYT).—In 1961, Mary North got off the bus in this small island village, a footloose British woman who was spending her savings on a tour of Greece. A small boy took her by the hand and led her to a house, where she rented a room for 50 cents a day.

Today Mary North Clow runs the Looms of Lindos, a thriving business that combines traditional weaving skills with modern technology and design. The clothes and yardage made here are sold in New York boutiques and finance the dowries of dozens of local women.

On a cold and rainy day recently, Mrs. Clow sat in front of a crackling fire in her 16th-century house and served a visitor a cup of mint tea. "I didn't start this enterprise," she laughed, "I'm not that insane."

The person who did start it was the late Bill Clow. It all began in the late 1950s, when Clow grew weary of his work in the New York theater and looked for a place to get away and write.

Friend With House

He had a friend who owned a house in Lindos, a lovely, lonely village of 400 people, crouched in the shadow of a temple dedicated to Athena and a castle built by the Crusaders. It had no bakery, no tourists and electricity only three hours a day, but Clow was still here in 1961, when Mary North stepped off the bus.

They started a "roaming love affair," said Mrs. Clow, who later became a production assistant to Tony Richardson, the British film director. But Bill Clow kept his ties to Lindos, and in 1964 he decided to do something for the village. The young men were leaving, the young women had no money for dowries and there was a desperate need for jobs.

Clow's aim "was to take an old idea—hand weaving—and make something that was saleable and usable in a modern context."

At that point, the villagers were so poor that their main craft was weaving rugs out of rags. When they could get wool, they dyed it muted shades that were not colorfast. Clow decided to use high-quality Greek cotton, dye it bright colors in Athens, and bring the thread to Lindos for weaving.

Open for Business

Clow converted one of the larger buildings in town into a central workroom and opened for business. On the first day only one weaver showed up. Soon Clow realized that the villagers were *too proud to send their daughters* to work in a factory. So he announced that he was actually running a school for weaving, and the young women poured in.

The business bumped fitfully along, and in 1969 the Clows got married. A year later, Clow died in New York of a rare blood disease.

"It was terrible. The one thing I could think of was to come back here," recalled Mrs. Clow. "Lindos is a very strange little place. I was 22 in 1961, very much a conventional English girl, a debutante of the '50s, very much under the influence of England and my parents. In Lindos, I found a place where I could live on my own, without anyone knowing who I was. It was a terrific breakthrough experience."

Mrs. Clow's sister, Melissa North, came with her, and they found the Looms of Lindos in tatters. The storerooms contained seven miles of unsold, motheaten fabric. The workers had gotten used to running things their own way, and every suggestion met with resistance.

"Whenever we would figure out a plan of action, the girls would say it was impossible," said Mrs. Clow. "One day I asked them to make buttonholes, and they looked at me with hatred. I went home and wept for three days. *When I came back, all the dresses* were done, with perfect buttonholes. They had been so afraid of failing that they had insisted they couldn't do it."

'Elephant Pants'

For two years, the women refused to make pants. Finally Miss North took a skirt pattern and showed them how to sew up the middle. The result was "elephant pants," still a big seller.

Miss North designs most of the clothes in a style she calls "chic ethnic." Many of them are backless, braless sundresses that could *not be more different from the* traditional island costumes, but she often includes a bit of embroidery or some other local touch.

Tourism has changed Lindos. The population has doubled. The town's best carpenter prefers to be a waiter. Local women are less willing to work, and with 20 jobs to fill at peak season, weavers must be imported from the poorer villages of Rhodes.

The insides of the old houses are being gutted (the exteriors are protected by law). Formica is replacing carved wood, and linoleum is covering the pebbled mosaics. Everybody wants to be modern and the people of Lindos do not understand why those crazy English women refuse to replace their hand looms with nice new electric ones.

100 Hurt in Venice Crash

VENICE, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—About 100 people were slightly hurt when two ferryboats collided in thick fog in the Venice lagoon yesterday, police said. The boats collided head on, and about half a dozen passengers were thrown into the water.

Parisian Purveyors to the World

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—Fauchon, purveyor of luxury victuals on the Place de la Madeleine since 33, has gone world.

The original Monsieur Fauchon concentrated on French produce. istomers craving exotics were vised to trot across the square Hédiard, which catered to the lates of retired "colonials."

However, for the past 20 years der Edmond Bory, Fauchon has oadened its tastes, ferreting out od from all over the globe, thout giving up on native ex- llence. Lately, this Paris sanc- m of gastronomy and gour- andise has begun to sell back to e markets from which it tradi- mally imported.

The export program was trig- red by a New York advertising oman, Mary Lawrence, who ree years ago ordered giant ristmas boxes of edibles, drink- les, condiments and perish- les. These goodies with a pres- ious Paris label were such a ccess with her friends and ients that Mr. Bory decided to ke abroad a few articles from s super, two-corner grocery. In- ead of employing the usual food annels, Mr. Bory moved in via e gift departments of high shion stores.

The U.S. market since has ex- anded to 30 outlets. Tulsa's "And verything Nice" likes the gift oxes of assorted jams Holmes New Orleans cottons to honey om Burgundy. Westmore- nd's in Sarasota has a weak- ness for tarragon-flavored vine- ar. Marshall Field in Chicago ads with pâté Fauchon, rillettes, nd Bordeaux wines. A gift-buy- g public from coast to coast has dopted French mustards, as elected by Fauchon.

Herbs of Provence are best-sellers with such northern stores as Holt Renfrew in Montreal and *Illums Bollighus* in Copenhagen and are equally popular below the equator with the Printemps in Noumea, New Caledonia, and Marks & Spencer in Sydney. Oy Cofa in Helsinki buys strawberry jam. Jackson's of Piccadilly in London wants sorrel relish while Berlin's Rollenhagen prefers that Fauchon send sorrel *au naturel*.

The Takashimaya department stores in five key cities of Japan list as hot items Fauchon-blended coffee, garlic powder, strawberry jam, apricot jam and tea flavored with essence of apple. Curiously enough, the next big tea buyer in Fauchon's world is Saks Fifth Avenue's branch in White Plains, N.Y.

Whole seed and flavored mustards are popular everywhere, including Donald's in Papeete which headlines Fauchon's mustard *échalot-cerfeuil* and mustard *au poivre vert*. In a coals-to-Newcastle operation, a boutique in Kowloon's Hotel Peninsula is doing a tidy business in Oriental spices, repackaged in France under the Fauchon label.

Mr. Bory, always alert for a new taste sensation, was at the Beverly Hills Hotel in California when he overheard a client complain that there was no Hawaiian bread for breakfast. The waiter attempted to soothe the disappointed customer, explaining that the chef was dead and had taken the recipe with him.

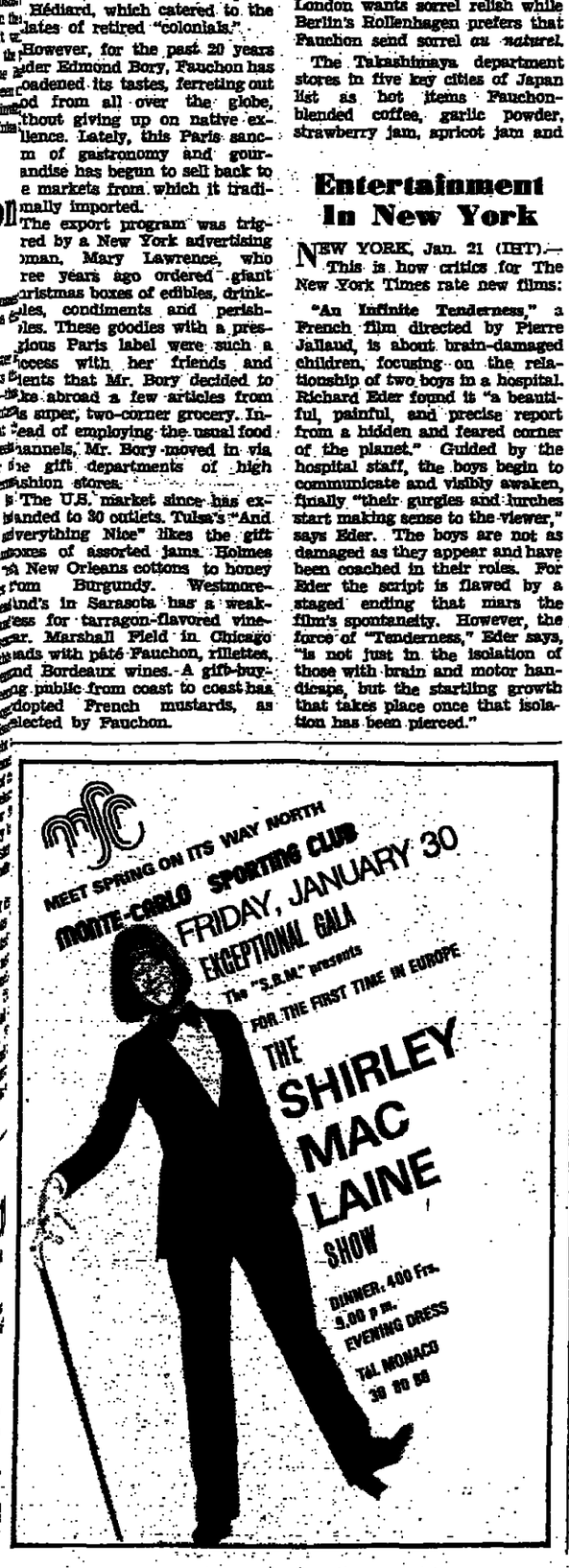
Mr. Bory immediately started sniffing the trail for a new Fauchon special, found the defunct chef's former assistant working in downtown Los Angeles, and obtained a facsimile of the recipe for a bread with coconut bits mixed into the dough. Baked in a round loaf and designed to be toasted, it is a current favorite at Fauchon's main store on the Place de la Madeleine.

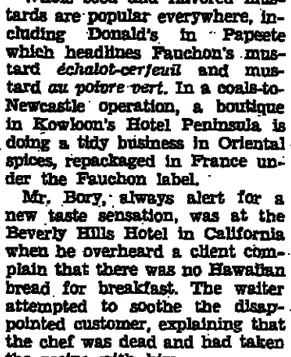
(Fauchon, 26 and 28 Place de la Madeline, Paris-8. Closed Sundays and Mondays.)

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"An Infinite Tenderness," a French film directed by Pierre Jallaud, is about brain-damaged children, focusing on the relationship of two boys in a hospital. Richard Eder found it "a beautiful, painful, and precise report from a hidden and feared corner of the planet." Guided by the hospital staff, the boys begin to communicate and visibly awaken, finally "their gurgles and lurches start making sense to the viewer," says Eder. The boys are not as damaged as they appear and have been coached in their roles. For Eder the script is flawed by a staged ending that mars the film's spontaneity. However, the force of "Tenderness," Eder says, "is not just in the isolation of those with brain and motor handicaps, but the startling growth that takes place once that isolation has been pierced."





B. MORISOT
"La poupée noire"

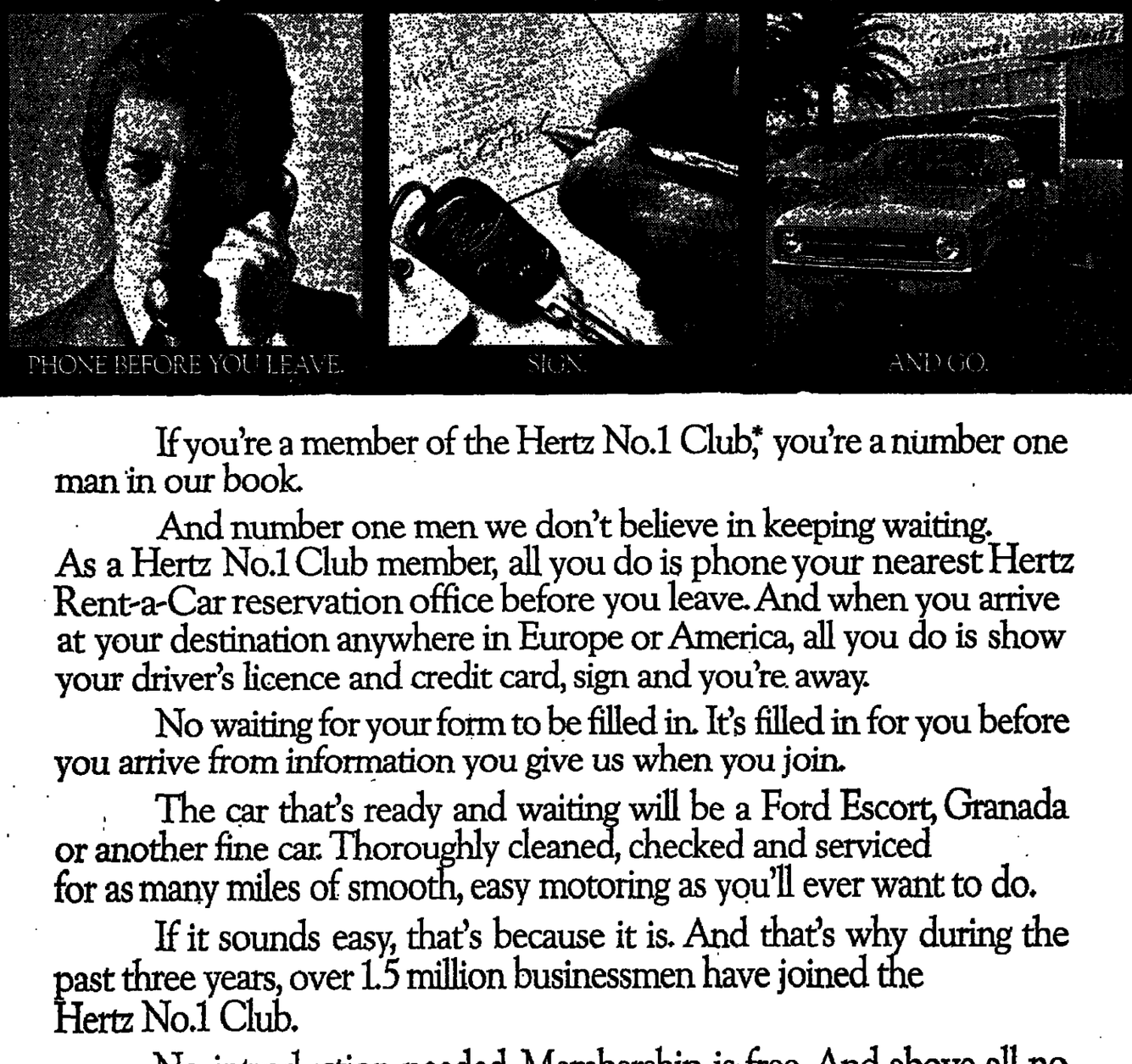
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 21

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
44⅝	32⅜	AbbtLab .80	18 47 43 41⅛ 42 —1
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8 34 42⅝ 41 41 —1⅜
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	6 5 9 8¾ 9 + ⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9 18 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ½
11¼	7⅝	AdmEx .91e	17 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜— ¼
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis	2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
9½	3¼	Addressog	5 229 9½ 9 9½+ ⅜
10	7	Advinv .24e	17 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
29⅞	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	14 162 25⅛ 24⅝ 25 — ½
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2	1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼+ ¾
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7 29 11½ 11¼ 11⅜— ⅜
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	14 36 4⅛ 4 4⅛
80½	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	9 37 79 78⅝ 78⅝— 1
14⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	12 14 14¼ 14 14¼+ ⅛
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	6 59 20⅜ 20¼ 20⅜
3⅛	1	AJ Industris	5 9 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
22	10½	Akzona 1.20	13 20⅝ 20¼ 20½— ⅜
14¼	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	8 3 14½ 14⅜ 14½— ¼
85½	69½	AlaP pf8.28	z20 85 85 85
17⅜	9	Alaska Intrs	7 42 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅜
19⅝	12⅞	Albanyin .60	3 4 17¼ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	21 16 7 6¾ 6¾— ⅜
24⅞	12¼	Albertsn .72	10 10 23⅛ 23 23
26⅞	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	15 54 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅛— ¾
16	7½	AlcoStd .68	5 102 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	21 34 23¾ 22¾ 23¼+ ⅛
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .36e	7 26 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ¼
11⅜	6⅞	AllegCp .95e	24 23 10⅝ 10 10⅛— ¼
22	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	6 24 28½ 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅜
37¼	31⅜	AllgLud pf 3	5 37⅛ 37⅛ 37½+ ¼
20	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	9 32 19⅞ 19½ 19⅞
11⅞	4½	AllenGrp .50	12 4 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	0 246 40 38⅝ 40 + ½
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	7 69 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ¼
15⅝	9	AlldProd .60	20 8 11⅞ 11½ 11¾+ ⅛
48½	15⅞	AldStr 1.60	8 198 47 46⅝ 46⅝— ¾
4	2½	Alld Supmkt	15 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .40	148 14 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅜
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7 2 7½ 7½ 7½
12½	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	9 1 7½ 7½ 7½
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	17 403 43 41¾ 42⅝— ⅛
46⅞	26⅝	AmalSug 3a	3 4 38⅞ 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅜
56¼	28⅝	Amax 1.75	12 45 53½ 53¼ 53⅜
135½	77	Amax pf5.25	3 129¾ 129 129¾+ ¾
15	6	AMBAC .60	83 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅜
6¼	3	Amcord .30	7 19 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼
18⅝	13¼	Amerce 1.20	6 14 18 17¾ 18
34½	26½	Amrc pf2.60	7 34⅝ 33½ 33½— ½
23⅞	14½	A Hess .30b	5 52 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
57¾	41½	A Hes pf3.50	32 51 50¼ 50¼— 1⅛
22	7⅞	AAirFlt .48	10 33 17½ 17¼ 17½+ ¼
10⅜	5⅛	Am Airlin	138 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ¼
14⅜	3¾	A Baker .80	9 8 13¼ 13 13⅛— ⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7 47 39½ 39 39⅛— ½
27⅞	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	12 118 22⅞ 22½ 22⅞
12⅜	5	AmBldM .40	7 6 10⅜ 10½ 10½— ⅜
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	7 263 32⅜ 31½ 32⅛+ ¼
23¼	18⅝	A Can pf1.75	8 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅞
3⅜	⅞	AmCan Mtg	3 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8 631 25⅝ 24⅝ 25¼— ½
13	6¼	Am Distill	6 9¼ 8⅞ 9 — ¼
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	12 176 25⅝ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a	2 13 13 13
22⅝	14¼	AmElPw 2	9 193 22⅜ 22¼ 22⅜
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .28	7 32 11⅛ 10⅞ 11 — ⅛
6	2	AmFin Sys	8 2½ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
14⅜	6½	AmFinSy pf	z130 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	AGIBd 1.96e	18 24⅛ 23⅞ 24
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32	11 17⅜ 17⅛ 17¼+ ⅛
15¼	9	A Gnins .60	7 15 15 14⅝ 15
23⅞	17⅞	A Gln pf1.80	29 23½ 23¼ 23½+ ⅜
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .80	5 24 15⅛ 14¾ 15 — ¼
r¼	27⅜	A Home .92	22 680 33¼ 32⅝ 33⅛+ ⅜
191½	128	A Home pf 2	1 149 149 149 + 1½
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .34	25 71 34 33⅝ 33⅝— ½
5	1⅞	Am Invest	8 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
7⅞	3½	A Medicl .12	8 85 7⅞ 7⅝ 7¾— ⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	5 131 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors	154 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝+ ⅛
38¾	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7 33 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛— ⅜
18⅞	3⅝	AmSeat .10e	6 17 10⅞ 10½ 10¾— ½
15¼	5⅛	A Ship 1.07t	18 14 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
20⅝	8⅛	AmStand 1	8 147 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛— ⅛
61⅞	47⅞	A Std pf4.75	14 60⅜ 59½ 60⅜+ ¼
9⅝	6	AmSterll .30	10 45 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
31½	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	6 12 30⅞ 30 30¼— ⅜
54⅝	44⅞	AmT&T 3.40	11 959 54⅝ 53⅞ 54⅛+ ½
57½	49	AmT&T pf 4	134 58⅛ 56⅞ 57¼+ ⅜
47⅜	40½	ATT pfB3.74	6 47¼ 47 47⅛+ ⅛
45½	39¼	ATT pfA3.64	11 46¼ 45⅜ 46⅛
10¼	8½	AWatWk .70	5 16 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼
13⅞	11	AW prf 1.25	z160 13⅛ 12¾ 13⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43	z20 16 16 16 + ¼
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4 18 17 16⅞ 17
8	2⅜	AmesD .10e	6 17 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
21¼	10⅝	Ametek 1	8 29 28⅝ 20⅝ 20¾— ⅛
22⅞	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	12 703 22¼ 21⅝ 22 — ⅛
22	13¾	Amfac Inc 1	5 24 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	37 432 30⅜ 30⅛ 30⅜— ⅜
14¾	6⅜	Ampco .40a	5 11 10⅛ 10 10⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	17 37 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Amrep Corp	5 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
37⅝	25½	Amstar 2.40	5 17 38⅜ 38 38 — ⅞
55	35	Amst pf2.65	3 54 53 53 — 2
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68	8 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ¼
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5 48 63¾ 64⅝ 63½+ 2⅝
8¼	4½	Amtel .37	5 18 6⅞ 6 6⅞+ ½
20⅞	13½	Anacond .60	343 18⅞ 18 18¼— ⅛
28¼	14	AnchrH 1.20	10 38 28⅝ 27½ 28 — ¼
37⅞	20¼	AndCty 1.20	8 38 38½ 37⅞ 38⅛+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Angelica .12	10 16 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
13¼	4⅝	Anixter .16	4 5 8 7⅞ 8
22¼	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	5 11 11 10⅝ 10⅞— ¼
15	9⅛	Apache .50	9 8 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
24½	9½	ApcoOil .49t	12 24⅞ 24½ 24⅞+ ⅜
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp	51 2⅝ 2⅝ 2½
14⅝	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6 62 14½ 14¼ 14⅜+ ⅛
23⅛	9	APL pfC1.86	1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅝
79	72	ApPw pf8.12	z10 78½ 78½ 78½+ 1
4	1⅛	Applld Mag	15 4 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛+ ⅛
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	16 26 52¼ 51½ 51⅝— ⅞
13⅛	6⅝	ArcataN .44	8 63 12½ 12 12⅛— ⅜
25½	20	ArcatN pf 2	3 25 25 25
27⅜	22	ArchDan M	17 78 26½ 26¼ 26½— ½
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr	18 3⅜ 3½ 3⅜+ ⅛
4⅛	1¼	Aristar	4 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅜+ ⅛
17	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6 61 16⅛ 16½ 16⅛
107	103¾	ArlPpf 10.78	z290 105⅜ 105⅜ 105½
8½	4⅜	ArkBest .35r	9 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
23⅝	20	ArkLGs 1.78	7 20 23¼ 22⅝ 22⅝— ¼
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD	36 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	1 115 30¼ 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅜
30⅝	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10	17 30 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75	z100 49 48¾ 49 + ½
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	26 24 27⅜ 27⅛ 27¼+ ⅛
17⅜	10½	ArmRu .20e	8 12 17⅜ 16⅞ 17⅜
15	10½	AroCorp 1	8 9 15⅜ 15 15⅜+ ⅜
12⅞	5⅝	Arvin .13r	28 56 12¾ 12½ 12½— ⅜
47⅝	26	ASA Ltd .80	161 28 26⅝ 27⅞+ ⅜
19⅝	12	Asarco .60	11 89 15⅛ 14⅜ 15⅛+ ⅛
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5 46 23 22⅝ 22⅞— ¼
38	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14 67 37⅝ 37½ 37⅝
25⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	7 3 25 24½ 24½— ½
10¼	5⅜	Athlone .48	4 31 9⅜ 9¼ 9⅜+ ⅛
5⅛	1¼	AtlcoM .15e	3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8 13 18⅞ 18⅝ 18¾+ ⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	15 284 89¼ 86⅝ 88¼+ ⅜
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75	z110 47 46½ 47 + 1½
185¾	129	AtlRch pf 3	3 150¾ 147 150 + 2¼
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80	37 60 58 59½+ ⅜
5⅞	1⅛	Atlas Corp	45 29 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
9⅝	3⅜	ATO Inc .24	5 38 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
65	27¼	AutData .40	29 20 59⅜ 58½ 59½
6	1⅜	Autmind .28	7 31 5⅞ 5⅜ 5⅞
7⅝	2⅞	Avco Corp	94 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt	1 11-16 11-16 11-16
26½	9⅜	AvcoCp pf	27 21⅛ 21 21 — ¼
38⅝	19	AveryPd .30	32 14 26 25½ 25½+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Avis Inc	9 205 9¼ 8⅞ 9 — ⅛
14⅜	4⅝	AvnetInc .50	7 436 14⅛ 13½ 14 + ⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	18 342 38⅜ 37⅞ 38 — ⅛
32¼	12¼	AztecOG .20	36 356 32¼ 32 32

B

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	7 279 23 22½ 22¾+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Bache .40e	5 126 7¼ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
11⅛	4½	Bakerln .24	9 55 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	16 83 51½ 50½ 50⅝— ⅜
11⅞	6⅛	Ba'dDH .60	5 8 9¼ 9 9¼+ ⅛
20¼	11⅝	Ball Cp .70	7 58 21⅜ 19⅝ 21⅛+ 1⅜
15⅝	8½	BallyMf .02e	11 373 14 12⅝ 13⅛— ⅝
24	15⅛	Ba'GE 1.96	8 130 24 23⅝ 23⅞— ⅛
55	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50	z110 53 53 53 — 1
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	14 26 13⅛ 12¾ 13 — ⅛
41¼	24⅝	Bandag Inc	22 27 32⅜ 31¾ 32 — ½
6⅝	2⅝	Bangr Punt	3 34 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
17	9	BangP pf 2	7 15 14½ 15
11⅜	6½	BanP pf1.25	8 9½ 9¼ 9⅜+ ¼
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5 12 29½ 29¼ 29¼— ½
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .88	5 13 13¼ 12⅞ 13¼+ ⅛
42	25⅝	BankTr 3	4 70 31 30⅛ 30½— ⅜
25⅞	23⅜	BnkT pf2.50	43 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜+ ⅜
30⅝	19⅝	BarbOil 1.60	3 29⅜ 29⅝ 27⅝— ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .22	15 26 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Basiclnc .60	5 6 9⅛ 8⅞ 9
31⅜	14½	BatesMf .80	3 28 23⅞ 23½ 23½— ½
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	13 88 30⅞ 29 29 — 1½
53⅞	31½	BaxtLab .21	30 458 41 40 40⅞— 1⅜
17⅞	14½	BaySlG 1.83	8 10 20⅝ 20 20⅛+ ¼
24⅜	14⅜	Bearing .40	9 16 20⅝ 20⅜ 20½— ½
25⅝	14½	BeatFds .76	14 93 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅞— ¼
125	75	BeatFd pf 4	1 125 125 125 — ½
48½	17⅛	Beckmn .50	6 27 45½ 44 45½+ 1⅜
42⅞	28	BectDick .50	21 38 41⅞ 40⅝ 41¼— ⅜
16⅞	6⅞	BeechA .75b	7 121 16½ 16 16¼— ⅛
31	17	Beker .29	3 231 16⅝ 15½ 16¼— ⅛
22	11¼	Be'coP .60e	3 33 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ¼
17	12⅜	Belden 1.20	9 2 16½ 16½ 16½
9⅝	5¼	Be'dHe .30b	13 7 8⅞ 8¼ 8⅞
22½	10⅛	Bell How .84	7 308 17 15⅞ 15⅞— 1⅛
18	12½	BemisCo 1b	9 9 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜
49½	21¾	Bendix 2	9 42 49⅛ 48½ 48⅞— ⅜
73¾	35	Bendix pf 3	4 73 72½ 72¾— ⅜
2¾	14⅛	Benf:Cp 1.25	17 20⅛ 20 20 — ⅜
53	39	Benef pf4.30	4 52½ 52¼ 52½— ⅛
27½	21½	BnfSpf 2.50	z140 27¼ 27 27¼+ ¼
7⅝	1⅛	BentStd Mtg	12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Benguet B	5 11 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
5	2⅝	Berkey Pho	20 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
19⅝	2⅝	Best Prod	9 61 18⅜ 17½ 18⅜+ 1
40¼	24⅝	BethStl 2a	6 271 39⅝ 38½ 39 — ½
65⅝	35⅛	BigThr .52b	21 173 67 65½ 67 + ⅜
35⅜	20⅛	BlackDr .40	32 257 27⅜ 26½ 27⅛— ⅛
7	3⅜	BlairJhn .32	10 14 7 6¾ 7 + ⅛
16	10⅛	BlissLau 1b	6 6 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
17¾	10⅝	BlockHR .80	11 120 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅜— ⅜
40½	12½	BlueBell .80	9 73 39⅞ 38⅝ 39¼— ½
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks	16 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80a	8 184 28 27¼ 28
27¼	10⅛	BoiseCas .65	12 175 27 26⅛ 26⅝— ¼
29	20½	Borden 1.30	10 223 29 28 28⅞— ⅛
25⅞	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	14 133 25⅜ 24⅝ 25½+ ⅞
3⅛	1⅛	Bormans	5 2 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
24¼	15½	BosEd 2.44	10 38 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅜
90	70	BosE pf8.83	z20 86½ 86½ 86½+ ¼
11⅝	9⅞	BosE pf1.17	41 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
10⅞	5	Braniff .20e	9 792 10⅛ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
19½	13⅛	BraunCF .50	6 18 17 16½ 16½— ½
50¼	35½	BriggsS 1.60	18 5 49 48⅝ 48⅝
77⅝	45½	BristMy 1.80	18 99 76 74⅝ 76 + ⅜
47½	33	BristM pf 2	9 46½ 45 45
12½	4½	BritPet .38e	17 17 11⅜ 11½ 11½— ⅛
23½	12⅜	Brkwy Gls 1	9 284 30¼ 28 30 + 1½
18	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	8 35 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞
11⅜	8½	Brown Co	3 4 10½ 10½ 10½
21⅞	13⅜	BwnGp 1.30	11 24 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	11 10 6⅞ 6⅜ 6⅞
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	23 37 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	12 168 12⅞ 12½ 12⅞+ ½
16	9¼	BrushW .40	9 11 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
7		BT Mtg .90e	8 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ¼
22⅜	6	BucyEr .56	16 92 22⅜ 21⅜ 22⅜+ ⅝
12⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	12 157 12⅝ 11½ 12½+ 1
5⅞	4⅝	BudCa pf.60	1 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼
5⅝	2⅝	Budgind .24t	3 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜—
27¼	12	BuffFo .20a	11 24¼ 23¾ 24 +
9⅝	4⅞	BulovaW .20	12 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛
22⅝		BurkHil 1.86	6 21¾ 20⅞ 21⅛+
8	3⅜	Bunk Ramo	49 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛—
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf .50	9 13⅞ 13½ 13½—
32¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	22 98 31⅝ 30⅞ 31 —
42⅞	28⅝	BurNorth	9 46 36⅝ 36 36 —
7⅜	6⅝	Burt.ic pf.55	5 7 6⅞ 6⅞
	13⅜	Burndy .88	13 3 39⅜ 39 39 —
110¾	6⅝	Burrghs .60	25 396 101⅞ 100⅝ 101⅞—

C

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	⅛	CabCab For	11 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜
23⅝	16⅝	Cabot Cp .92	12 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cadence Ind	4 6 2⅞ 2⅜ 2⅞
6⅛	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5 43 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Cal Finanl	204 116 6⅝ 6 6⅛—
1	13⅜	CalP Ul 1.52	6 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
18⅛	7½	Ca lahn .30r	12 10 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
		Camrn Brv	2 1⅜ 1½ 1½
36⅝	7⅛	CampRl .6f	13 26 18⅝ 18⅜ 18½+
	27⅞	CamSp 1.36	13 34 35⅝ 34⅞ 35⅛+ ⅜
7⅝	12½	CdnPac .86e	7 104 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
1	7⅛	CanalR .10	9 8 11½ 11⅛ 11½
51½	42	CapCits .20	17 66 51¾ 50⅞ 51 — ⅛
28⅝	9	CapHold .40	13 17 22⅞ 22⅝ 22¾— 1⅛
3⅜		Cao Mtg	11 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛
54⅞	29¼	Carbor .70	8 5 54 53½ 53⅞— ⅜
3⅝		Carling OK	1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞—
1⅝	7⅛	Carlisle .80	10 20 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞—
65	53⅜	CaroCl.40h	z30 57 57 57 —
7⅝	4½	CaroFrs .0	1 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜+
21⅜	17	CaroPw .60	8 323 21½ 20⅞ 21 —
28⅝	24½	CarP pf2.67	14 28⅞ 28⅛ 28⅛—
46	15⅝	CarTec .80	7 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅞—
13⅞	6⅝	CarrCp .5	46 134 13⅜ 13 13¼+
32	8⅛	Carr pf2.25	z60 32 32 32
25⅝	10¾	Cart Hwl .80	13 20 23 22⅝ 23 —
45½	24⅝	artHw pf 2	3 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝
13⅞	6⅝	CartWall .40	9 22 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼
9⅞	6½	CascNG .92	14 9 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
17½	13⅛	CastlCk .80b	6 20 15⅝ 15⅜ 15½—
77¼	4⅝	CaterpTrn 1	12 237 77⅝ 75⅞ 77¼+ 1
56	28⅝	CBS 1.66	13 733 55⅝ 54⅝ 55⅜+ 1
38	20½	CBS pf	1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼+ ¾
	⅞	CCI Corp	11 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
18⅛	11⅞	Ceco Cp 1.15	5 4 17 16⅝ 17 +
50	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	15 31 49⅝ 48½ 48⅝—
51⅛	41	Celn pfA4.50	2 50½ 50 50½+
11½	5	Centex .12	31 81 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—
14⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7 36 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝—
18⅝	11⅛	CenIlILt 1.60	11 20 18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛+
29½	25⅛	CnIL pf2.87	z110 28½ 27⅝ 28½—
27⅛		CrlLt pf2.62	z20 27½ 27⅛ 27½+
14⅝	9⅝	CenIIPS 1.20	9 15 14⅜ 14⅝ 14½
21⅞	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	5 129 21⅝ 20⅞ 21¼—
5½	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	9 9 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 —
18⅝	13⅝	CenSoW 1.20	10 45 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅝—
19		CenSoya .60	11 20 18 17⅝ 18
22⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	9 110 20½ 20⅛ 20⅜—
25	6½	CenDat .10e	13 88 23⅜ 22 23⅛+
18	11⅜	Ce-ro .24	38 18⅝ 17⅞ 18⅛+
7⅞	6⅝	Cert-teed .60	23 103 17½ 17 17¼+
26⅛	11⅜	CessnaAir 1	11 43 24¼ 24 24¼—
23⅝	10½	Champlnt	12 756 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅝—
23⅝	12⅞	Chml pf1.20	20 22⅞ 22¼ 22⅜—
14	9	ChamSr .6f	5 945 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜+
5½	3⅛	CharCo .04e	4 12 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜—
27½	18⅝	ChatrNY 2	5 36 23½ 22⅞ 23½
7⅜	6⅝	Chase.d .60	20 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅝+
38⅝	24⅜	ChaseM 2.20	4 388 26⅞ 26⅜ 25⅝—
8⅝	1⅜	ChasT .83e	8 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜—
8½	5⅛	Chelsea .48	4 8 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
45½	22⅝	Chemtn 1.40	5 58 38 37 38 —
43⅝		Chm 2.88	4 106 31½ 31 31½—
39		ChasVa 1.90	7 2 39 38⅝ 39
6	37⅝	Chesbr 1.36	22 118 63¾ 67⅛ 63⅞
40	26	Chessie 2.10	5 78 38⅞ 37⅝ 38½—
19⅛	10¼	ChiEall .65a	6 3 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛—
7⅛	4	ChiMlw Cp	7 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅛—
15	7⅝	Chi Milw pf	5 10⅜ 9⅞ 10⅛—
31½	25¼	ChPneuT 2	15 31 30⅝ 30⅝—
4⅜	2	ChkFull .19t	8 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Chris Craft	26 5½ 5⅜ 5½+
16⅜	5⅜	ChCft cvpf	1 13½ 13½ 13½—
9¼	5	ChrsCft pf 1	1 9 9 9 —
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	6 38 10⅞ 10⅜ 10⅞
62½	49	Chroma pf 5	4 58 57½ 58 +
14½	7⅜	Chrysler	2402 15 13⅝ 14⅝+ 1
2⅝	¼	Chrysler wt	84 ½ ⅜ 15-32+3-32
3⅛	9-16	Cl Mtg Gp	18 1⅛ 1 1⅛—
4⅝	1⅞	Cl Rlt Inv	27 3⅜ 3 3⅜+
21⅛	16⅝	CinBell 1.20	7 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+
20⅛	14⅜	CinnGE 1.64	10 196 20 19⅝ 19⅞+
106	94⅛	CinG pf9.30	z10 102½ 102½ 102½+
84	75	CinG pf7.44	z60 82 82 82 + 2
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	8 21 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅝—
37½	25	CIT Fin 2.20	8 24 34 33 34 +
93	65½	CIT pfB5.50	1 81⅝ 81⅝ 81⅝— 1
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10 1020 28½ 27⅝ 28⅜—
50½	35⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	8 144 42⅛ 41⅛ 41⅜—
6	1⅜	CitzSR 1.17e	13 2⅛ 2 2⅛
9¼	4⅝	Citylnvst .66	13 45 8½ 8⅛ 8½—
1⅛	7-16	City Inv wt	10 11-16 11-16 11-16
19½	11⅜	Cityln pf B2	17 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛—
10⅝	10⅝	Cityh pf1.10	52 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—
34¼	22⅜	ClarkE 1.60	8 11 30½ 30 30¼
14½	7⅝	ClarkOil .50	13 10⅝ 10¼ 10½+
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	7 14 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
55⅝	42	Clev Cliffs	11 9 54⅛ 53⅛ 53½— ¼
29⅝	23⅞	ClvElIll 2.56	9 39 29⅜ 28⅞ 29
116	106½	ClevEl pf 12	z130 117½ 115½ 117½+ 1½
13½	6⅛	ClorxCo .52	14 454 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅜
9¼	3¼	CluetPea .30	73 9⅛ 8⅝ 9 — ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	CluettP pf 1	6 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp	19 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	CNA Finl	75 23 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅝+ ⅛
13⅜	6¼	CNA pfA1.10	9 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝+
10½	9½	CNA I 1.08a	14 12⅛ 12 12
1⅞	½	CNA Larw	3 15-16 ⅞ 15-16+3-16
11⅞	4	CNAL pf2.10	6 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅜
11⅝	5⅜	CoastSt Gas	4 87 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅜+ ⅛
21½	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83	8 21¼ 20⅞ 21
10½	11½	CstSG pf1.19	14 16½ 14½ 15¼— ½
93⅝	53⅛	CocaCol 2.30	24 191 90 89⅛ 89⅞
9⅞	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	17 163 8¼ 8 8⅛— ⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .40	12 29 13⅞ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅜
4⅝	1½	Coleco Ind	20 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ¼
34⅞	22	ColgPal .76	16 392 30¼ 29⅞ 30⅛— ¼
13⅝	4¼	CollnAlk .56	18 53 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Collins Fd	17 9 5⅜ 5¼ 5⅜+ ⅛
41¼	24⅞	ColPenn .50	11 274 28½ 27¼ 27⅞— ⅝
23½	15½	ColonlSl 1.25	6 9 23 22⅝ 23
35⅞	23¼	Coltlnd 2	5 47 33½ 33⅛ 33½+ ⅛
54⅞	47½	Colt pf4.25	8 53⅛ 52⅛ 53⅛+ 1¼
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60	9 21⅛ 21¼ 21⅛+ ⅛
28¼	21¼	ColGas 2.06	8 39 25⅝ 25 25⅜+ ⅜
57⅞	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62	2 57⅜ 57½ 57⅜+ ½
56⅝	50⅝	ColGs pf5.48	3 56⅝ 56½ 56½— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	6 54 5⅜ 5⅜ 5½— ⅛
24	12⅝	CoSOh 2.04	6 34 23⅞ 23⅜ 23⅞
104	95	CoSO pf10.52	z310 105½ 105½ 105½+ 1½
5	1	Colwel Mtg	5 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅜— ¼
16⅞	5	Combd Com	9 17 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
57⅞	25⅝	CombE 1.90	12 47 40⅝ 39⅞ 39⅞— ⅜
31⅞	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	11 23 31¼ 31 31 — ¼
10½	7⅜	ComEdA wt	4 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
10⅝	7⅜	ComEdB wt	2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10¼
94	78	ComE pf8.40	1 95 95 95 + 1
31⅜	25⅝	ComE pf2.87	12 31⅜ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
22¼	17⅜	ComE pf1.90	3 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅝
12⅝	5⅛	ComwO .22t	55 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜
22	13¼	ComO pf1.72	3 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ½
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	7 30 23½ 22⅛ 23⅛—
6⅝	1⅜	Comput Sci	11 11 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
46½	23	Comsat 1	5 145 25 23⅞ 24⅞+ ⅛
10⅛	3¼	ConAgr .43t	3 15 9⅞ 9⅜ 9⅞+ ¼
43⅝	16⅝	ConeM 1.20a	7 80 42⅝ 39 42 + 2¾
15⅝	4½	Congolm .40	32 187 16⅝ 15 15⅝— ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	ConnM 1.60	11 12 15⅞ 15⅜ 15⅞+ ¼
17	7½	ConEd 1.20e	5 129 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝
41	41½	ConEd pf 6	11 60½ 60 60 — ½
50	36⅜	ConEd pf 5	9 49⅛ 48¼ 49⅛+ ⅞
46	37½	CnE pfC4.65	z10 46 46 46
23½	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	74 59 22⅝ 21¾ 22¼
63⅝	43½	ConF pf4.50	3 58½ 57⅝ 57⅝— 1½
19⅜	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	15 8 19½ 19⅛ 19½+ ½
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.24	7 19 26¼ 25⅞ 26¼+ ½
111½	103	CnG pf 10.96	z1700 109½ 109½ 109½
21⅛	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	9 123 20⅞ 20⅜ 20⅝
73½	52	CnPw pf7.72	z120 74 73½ 73½
69½	51⅛	CnPw pf7.45	z150 71 70½ 71 + 2½
83½	49	ConPow pf 6	4 82½ 81½ 82½— 1
67⅝	51¼	CnPw pf5.50	11 66½ 65⅝ 66½+ 1
47	34½	CnPw pf4.52	z100 46½ 46½ 46½— ½
45½	31½	CnPw pf4.50	z130 46 45 45 + ¾
6⅝	3½	Cont Air Lin	188 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
29⅝	22⅛	ConCan 1.80	9 61 29⅝ 28¼ 28½— ¼
9½	5	ContCop .50	588 23 6 5⅞ 5⅞
13	11⅛	CtCop pf1.25	z110 12 11⅜ 11⅜— ¼
49⅝	32⅛	CotnCp 2.60	14 58 49 48⅛ 48½— ⅛
54	36⅝	CtIC pfA2.50	3 53½ 53 53 — 1
46⅞	26⅞	ConllCp 2.32	6 102 39⅛ 38⅝ 39 — ¼
12	6⅝	ConllP 1.28e	16 8 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
3⅛	1	Contil Rlty	3 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅜
75	48⅝	ContOil 2	18 262 69¼ 68⅝ 69 — ⅜
96½	58	ContOil pf 2	1 92½ 92½ 92½— ½
14⅜	10	ContTele 1	10 263 14¼ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅜
23½	10⅝	Control Dat	22 198 22¼ 21 22¼— ¼
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50	z520 45 44½ 45 + ½
38¼	19⅝	Conwood 2a	7 1 28¾ 28⅜ 28¾
4⅜	1⅜	CookUn .20t	15 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
58½	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	9 28 51 50½ 50⅞
9⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab	18 23 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ½
12⅛	5⅛	CoopTR .60	15 8 11¾ 11½ 11½— ½
14½	10	CopT pf1.25	5 16¼ 15 16¼+ ¾
14⅞	7½	Copelnd .60	14 40 14⅛ 14⅜ 14⅛+ ⅜
38⅝	16½	CoppRg .50a	29 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ¼
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp	1 1½ 1½ 1½
55⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	29 139 51⅞ 50⅝ 51⅛+ ⅝
4	1	Cousins Mtg	16 1⅜ 1⅝ 1⅝
9	4⅝	CowlesC .48	7 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
34	10¾	CoxBdct .45	14 31 33 32⅜ 32⅜
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	11 45 47⅝ 46½ 47 + ⅜
61	26½	CraneCo 2a	5 65 58⅝ 57 58⅝— ⅜
6	2⅞	CreditF .24	9 43 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅜	CrockN 1.66	6 34 23⅝ 23 23⅝— ½
39⅝	33	CrockN pf 3	3 39 39 39 — ⅜
14⅞	7	CrompK .80	9 7 13¼ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
22½	12½	CrouHl .80b	8 6 22⅝ 22 22 — ½
56⅞	46⅝	CroHl pf2.35	2 55⅝ 55½ 55½— ½
23¼	14⅝	Crown Cork	6 64 19½ 18⅝ 19½+ ⅝
41	24⅝	CrwZel 1.80	12 59 41¼ 40⅝ 41¼+ ⅜
19⅞	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	12 23 17⅜ 17¼ 17⅜— ⅛
18⅝	5½	Culligan .40	9 38 9⅜ 9 9⅜+ ½
25⅞	15⅜	CumEng 1a	14 23 21⅜ 20⅞ 21¼+ ½
12	9⅛	CurrInc 1.08	9 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅜+ ⅛
15⅞	5½	CurtisWr .40	7 71 12⅜ 12 12⅜+ ⅜
28⅛	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2	1 23⅞ 23⅞ 23⅞
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	8 17 31⅝ 30⅞ 31¼+ ½
24⅞	15¼	CyclopsCp 1	6 19⅝ 19 19 — ⅛
31⅞	19⅝	Cyprus 1.40	8 21 25 24½ 25

D

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
17½	7⅝	Damon .20	144 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
8	4⅛	DanRiv .07e	98 8 7⅝ 7⅞— ⅛
45¼	15½	DanaCp 1.44	10 45 44⅝ 43½ 43⅞— ⅛
32⅜	12½	Dartlnd .64	11 258 32¼ 31½ 31⅞— ⅜
35⅝	28⅝	Dartlnd pf 2	1 110 36⅛ 35⅛ 36⅛
46⅞	8⅝	Data Genl	31 125 46⅝ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5 3 13¼ 13⅛ 13⅛— ½
33⅝	6½	DaytHud .84	14 216 34 33⅛ 33⅝— ⅜
19	12	DaytPL 1.66	8 35 19 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
72	60	DPL pf 7.37	z160 71 70⅞ 70⅞— 1½
10⅞	5⅛	DeanW .50a	5 39 14 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅛
55⅝	34½	Deere 1.90	9 331 56⅛ 55⅛ 55¼
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	8 68 13½ 13¼ 13⅜+ ⅛
27¼	23⅝	DelMon 1.40	6 300 24⅜ 23½ 24⅛+ ½
40⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	26 57 41 40⅝ 40⅞— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl	40 4 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
6	3¼	Deltona Crp	5 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝
20½	10⅞	DennMfg 1	8 14 23 20⅞ 23
24½	6⅝	Dennys .32a	14 183 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅜
27⅜	23	Dentsply .80	18 20 30⅛ 30¼ 30¾
17⅝	5⅜	Deseret .25	15 17 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
10	5⅜	DeSoto .20	7 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅜+ ⅛
15	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	9 97 15 14½ 14⅞— ⅛
72½	53	Det E pf7.68	z100 73⅜ 73 73 + ½
71	50½	Det E pf7.45	z320 72 71 72 + 1
63	50	Det E pf7.36	z50 69 67 69 + 1
59⅝	42⅝	Det E pf5.50	2 59⅝ 57 59¼— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	Det E pf2.75	10 25½ 25⅛ 25⅜
15⅞	7⅞	Dexter .44	10 12 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	7 15 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
29½	24⅝	Diamlnt 2	9 29 29½ 29⅛ 29½+ ⅛
63¾	22¼	DiamSh 1.80	9 318 62⅝ 61 62¼+ ⅛
71⅝	27	Dia Sh fC 2	6 70⅛ 69⅞ 70⅛— ⅛
28⅞	18	Dia pf D1.20	12 28⅛ 27⅞ 28¼+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	DickAB .40	18 9 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅞— ⅛
11⅞	7	Dictaphn .60	18 72 9½ 9 9¼— ⅛
19⅜	9⅜	Diebold .40b	18 16 12⅛ 12¼ 12⅛— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	DiGiorgio	11 5 4⅞ 5
163¾	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	39 181 162⅝ 159 161⅞— ⅝
8⅛	4⅝	Dillngm .40	6 20 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
24⅞	18	Dillngm pf 2	3 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅞
38⅜	25½	DillonCo .96	15 9 32⅝ 32½ 32½
56⅝	21¼	Disney .12b	35 439 57⅝ 55 57⅜+ 1⅜
8⅞	5	Disston .12	7 6 6⅞ 6¾ 6¾
3⅝	1⅜	Diversfd In	18 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
3¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg	22 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
15⅛	7	DrPepper .35	25 108 14½ 14¼ 14⅛— ¼
56½	30	DomeM .80a	10 40 34 33½ 34 + ½
4⅝	1⅝	DonLuf Jen	55 3⅛ 3¼ 3⅛— ⅛
24¼	17¼	Donnelly .60	14 255 24 23⅝ 24
16⅝	6⅛	DorOliv .20e	6 5 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ½
8⅛	2⅜	Dorsey .10a	9 7 7¾ 7⅜ 7¾ —⅛
52⅝	25⅜	Dover 1.40	10 3 52¼ 52 52 — ⅛
107	53⅛	DowCh 1.60	17 275 106½ 105⅛ 106⅛— ½
5¼	3	DPF Inc	54 59 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ⅛
64⅜	25¼	Dravo 1.80	9 4 41⅜ 41⅜ 41⅜+ ⅛
73⅝	33⅝	Dresser 1.50	8 60 65⅞ 65 65⅞— ¼
18⅞	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44	10 17½ 17¼ 17½+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Dreyfus .40a	7 3 7⅞ 7⅜ 7⅜
20⅛	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	11 202 19⅞ 19⅜ 19⅞
91½	74	Duke pf8.70	z40 93 93 93 + 1½
86½	68	Duke pf8.20	z100 87⅞ 86½ 87⅞+ 1½
28⅝	24	Duke pf2.69	14 28⅝ 28⅜ 28½— ⅛
33	18¼	DunBrad 1	21 119 31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅜+ ⅞
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp	15 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
143⅝	87⅛	duPont 4.25e	45 123 144⅝ 141⅛ 144⅝+ 1⅜
62½	53⅞	duPnt pf4.50	6 60¼ 59⅝ 60¼
50	43¼	duPnt pf3.50	2 47¼ 47 47¼
19	12½	DuqLt 1.72	6 60 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅝+ ⅛
25	20	Dq 4.2pf2.10	z200 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ½
24	21	Dq 4.1pf2.07	z310 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
23½	20⅛	Dq 4.1pf2.05	z20 24½ 24⅝ 24½+ 1
25	19⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2	z100 24½ 24 24 — 1
21½	18½	Dq 3.7pf1.87	z110 22 21½ 22 + 1¼
28⅞	24	DuqL pf2.75	z450 29⅜ 28⅜ 29 + ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Dymoln .40	7 7 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛

E

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
35	8⅛	E Systems 1	9 6 27¼ 27 27¼
27½	14⅝	EagIP 1.04b	8 6 29 28⅝ 29 + 1
21⅞	7⅛	EascoCp .60	8 22 20¼ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	EastAir Lin	168 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞
33	18½	EastGsF .80	8 412 30⅛ 29⅝ 30 — ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	EastUtil 1.50	8 5 16⅛ 15⅝ 16
116½	63	EasKd 1.56a	30 672 116¼ 114⅝ 116¼+ ⅞
32⅞	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	10 31 33 32⅝ 33 + ¼
30	17⅝	Echlin .42	21 15 26⅝ 25⅝ 25½+ ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	EckrdJk .35	21 28 27⅝ 27⅛ 27¼— 1
18⅝	6⅝	EckdNC .32	11 9 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ¼
52½	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	10 5 47⅝ 47¼ 47⅝— ⅛
19⅞	10	EG&G .14	15 37 16½ 16¼ 16⅛— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc	4 3 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
20	10⅝	EDS .50a	12 15 14 13⅝ 14
2⅞	1⅛	El Mem Mg	8 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	EMM pf Ik	2 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ —⅛
19¾	7½	Elgin Natl	18 7 17¾ 17¼ 17¾+ ⅜
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	222 21 5⅞ 5¼ 5⅞
13⅜	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	7 64 12⅞ 12⅛ 12⅞+ ⅛
37	19⅝	EltraCp 1.60	7 18 34⅝ 34 34⅝ —¼
40½	23½	EmerEl .75	23 158 41 40 40 —
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	33 23 50¼ 49⅝ 49⅞— ⅜
11⅞	8	Emeryln .40	15 20 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ¼
25⅞	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	7 33 25⅜ 25⅛ 25⅜
5	1⅞	EMI Lt .18e	15 8 4⅞ 4¼ 4⅞
14⅞	10⅝	EmpDE 1.29	10 8 14⅝ 14½ 14½—
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	5 16 14½ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅝
25⅝	14⅞	EnglhdM 1	7 98 26 25⅝ 25⅞
6	3⅝	EnnisB .32a	5 3 5⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞
29⅝	20⅝	Enserch 1.60	7 51 25⅜ 24⅝ 25⅝
28⅝	14½	Entex 1.20	7 50 23⅛ 23⅜ 23⅜+ ½
27½	8⅞	Envirotech	12 43 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅜— ⅛
25½	10⅛	Equifax 2	10 4 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝
12	8⅛	Equimrk .88	6 12 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6 9 32⅝ 31⅝ 31⅞— ⅛
20⅝	11½	EqutLf 2.34e	10 13 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
38⅜	27¼	Esmark 1.32	7 207 37⅝ 36 37¼+ ½
5⅜	3⅝	Esquire .32	9 12 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
8¼	3¼	Esterline .32	10 13 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.40	5 19 31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅞—
49⅞	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40	12 42½ 42½ 42½
7¼	2⅝	Evans Prod	811 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
17¼	10	ExCelO 1.10	2 23 17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
21	16	Exclsr 1.75e	3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
94	65	Exxon 5	8 557 92⅛ 91⅝ 92 — ⅛

F

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	14 35 7⅝ 7 7⅛
60¼	17	FairCam .80	19 337 49⅝ 47¼ 49⅝+ 1⅛
9½	4⅝	Fairlnd .40	11 14 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
14⅛	8	FalrmtF .88	7 5 11⅞ 11½ 11½—
11	6⅝	Fansteel .40	13 9 11 10⅝ 10⅞—
7⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl	13 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Farah Mfg	38 52 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
6⅛	2⅝	Fedders Cp	83 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	4 12 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅜+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅜	FedMogul 1	82 12 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
19⅝	12	FedNMt .80	7 148 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 — ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	FedPap 1.60	7 18 28⅝ 28 28⅝— ⅛
18	12⅝	FPap pf1.20	2 18 17⅝ 17⅝ —⅛
12¼	3⅛	FedSignl .40	6 13 12½ 11⅝ 12⅛+ ⅛
56⅝	25⅝	FedDSt 1.24	11 582 54⅝ 54 54⅛— ½
29⅞	19⅝	Ferro 1.10	8 31 26⅝ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Fibrebd Cp	23 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FidFin .54e	6 10 4 3⅞ 4 — ⅛
32⅛	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6 12 30⅛ 29⅝ 30 — 1
19⅝	7⅝	FieldcrMill 1	23 23 19⅝ 18⅝ 19 — ½
12	6⅝	Filtrol Cp	4 7 8⅝ 8½ 8½
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanB .20	6 15 11½ 10 11⅛ —½
12⅝	7½	FinlFed .52t	5 100 12 11½ 11⅝— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	10 339 25 24¼ 24⅞+ ⅛
16⅞	9½	FstChar .61t	9 729 16½ 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
29¼	14⅛	FstChic .96	6 52 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
46⅞	34	FstInBn 1.10	11 217 39⅛ 37⅞ 38⅜+ ⅛
19⅝	10½	FstMiss .36	3 59 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ½
32⅛	19	FstNBo 1.88	7 27 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	FstNStBn 2	6 4 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝— ⅛
22	13	FstPa 1.32	6 18 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
5⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg	4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
18¼	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	12 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝ —⅛
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	8 17 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
21	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	7 9 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
30	19⅝	FischM 1.10	9 14 27⅞ 27⅛ 28
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	6 25 10½ 10⅛ 10½+ ⅜
14⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .20	8 12 12⅝ 12 12⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .32	31 164 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝— ⅛
14⅝	10⅜	Fleming .80	8 4 14⅝ 14 14 — ⅛
13½	6⅝	FlexiVan .20	10 27 10½ 9⅝ 10
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	10 109 20⅝ 19⅝ 20 + ⅜
59½	41½	Flin pfA4.50	z20 57⅜ 57⅛ 57⅜+ ⅛
29	21	Flin pfB2.25	3 28 27½ 28
25⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	12 4 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	FlaGas .90	6 16 15½ 15⅛ 15⅜+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7 27 28 27⅝ 28 + ⅛
28⅞	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	8 46 26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛— ⅛
26⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	4 4 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
49	15	FluorCp .40	13 145 37⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝— ⅛
115½	55	Fluor pfB 3	1 90 90 90 + 7
24⅝	10⅝	FMC 1	8 127 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅝+ ½
35⅝	25	FMC pf2.25	9 36⅛ 35 36⅛+ 1⅛
6⅛	4	Fd Fair .20	8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
12⅝	5½	FooteCB .90	8 13 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ½
51⅝	32⅝	FordM 2.40	61 507 52¼ 50⅝ 52⅛+ ⅜
16⅝	10⅛	ForMcK .92	6 99 16⅝ 16⅛ 16½
27⅝	19¼	FMK pf1.80	8 27⅜ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24e	15 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
36⅞	13⅝	FtHowP .56	14 183 35 34⅝ 34⅝— 1⅛
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	7 9 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
41⅞	23	Foxboro .80	10 37 33¼ 32⅝ 33 — ⅛
32⅝	13¼	FrnklnM .50	12 188 25⅞ 24⅝ 25 — ½
31⅞	19⅞	FreepM 1.60	7 28 24⅝ 24⅛ 24½— ⅛
23¼	14	Frueh 1.80	11 78 22⅝ 21¼ 22⅝
7⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	147 41 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛

G

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	2⅝	Gable Ind	3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
14	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	7 224 13⅝ 12⅞ 13½
18⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20	45 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	GATX 1.80	7 24 30⅝ 30 30⅛— ⅜
25¼	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	6 20 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½+ ⅛
24½	18½	GamS pf1.75	2 22½ 2 22 — ⅛
23	17⅛	GamS pf1.60	2 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
38⅝	23	Gannett .60	20 109 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛— ⅜
29⅝	17⅝	GardDn .76	14 43 27⅛ 26⅞ 27⅛+ ½
15½	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	8 11 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	7 11 13⅝ 13 13⅛
7	1⅛	Gateway In	15 14 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	26 15 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝— ⅛
12½	5⅛	Gemini Csep	3 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	11	GminIln 1a	4 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
11⅝	7⅝	GAInv 1.06e	19 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—
43⅝	31½	GnAOll .80b	12 27 39½ 38½ 38⅝— ¼
11⅞	7⅝	GenBanc .80	14 6 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	GnCable .72	7 35 11⅜ 11 11 — ⅛
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7 7 15⅛ 14⅞ 15
24	7½	G Cinma .54	8 21 21¼ 20⅝ 20⅞— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5 15 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
56⅝	19	Gen Dynam	5 477 40 39 40 + ⅜
54	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	16 513 53⅞ 52⅝ 53⅞— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	14 828 31 29⅝ 30⅞+ 1⅛
19⅝	12½	GnGth 1.36e	19 11 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	GenHost .60	2 90 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅛
14½	5	Gen Instru	25 56 10⅛ 9½ 10 + ⅜
31½	24½	Gnlnstr pf 3	2 29 29 29 — ½
20	6⅞	GenMed .20	11 12 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
32⅝	26⅝	GenMills .68	19 374 34⅝ 32⅝ 33⅜+ 1⅝
64⅝	31⅝	GnMot 2.40a	16 639 63⅝ 62⅝ 62⅞— ⅜
68⅝	59	GnMot Spf 5	4 68⅝ 67⅝ 68⅛+ 1⅛
52	45½	GMot pf3.75	1 51 51 51
8⅝	4	GenPort Inc	50 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	GPubUt 1.48	8 139 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	GenRefr .40	4 5 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
42⅝	23⅝	GnSignal .84	13 8 39⅛ 39⅛ 39⅛— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	5 6 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	9 403 26⅛ 25⅝ 26
33⅝	25⅝	GTIEl pf2.50	1 34 34 34 + ⅛
16	13	GTFl pf1.30	z60 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅛
21	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	7 276 21⅛ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Genesco Inc	51 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝— ⅛
20⅝	15	Genstar 1.20	6 8 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
42½	23⅝	GenuPts .64	23 19 38½ 38 38½— ⅛
51⅛	25⅝	GaPac .80b	21 757 51⅝ 50⅝ 51⅛— ⅛
75	58	GaPw pf7.80	z90 75 75 75
71½	58	GaPw pf7.72	z20 73½ 72½ 73½+ 2
27¼	26¼	GaPw pf2.75	38 27⅝ 26⅞ 27⅛+ ¼
28⅝	12⅝	Gerber 1.10	10 195 25¼ 23⅝ 25⅛+ 1⅛
198½	127½	GettyO 1.50e	12 67 171 169 169⅝— 1⅛
5⅝	4	GF Bus .32a	34 2 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜—
14⅛	9⅝	GiantPC .80	10 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
13	7⅛	GlbrFin .58t	5 26 12⅝ 12 12⅝—
7⅝	3	GiddLew .40	4 39 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	7 3 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
37	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	14 118 36⅝ 36 36⅝— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	12 313 13⅜ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅜
10¼	4⅝	Gleason Wk	3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Global Mar	6 30 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
26⅛	12¼	GlobeUn 1a	6 18 26⅝ 25½ 26 + ⅛
15	10	GoldWt Fin	7 130 14⅝ 14 14⅝— ⅛
16⅝	12	GoldWtF pf	18 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	12 83 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	11 201 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	6½	GorJwlA .32	7 98 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
32½	16	Gouldln 1.36	8 125 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
23½	13⅝	Gould pf1.35	14 22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅞— 1⅛
29⅝	22⅛	Grac 1.60	5 126 27⅝ 26⅝ 27 — ⅛
29⅝	17⅛	Grainger .30	23 311 29⅝ 29 29⅛— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	GrandUn .80	12 15 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅛	Granltvl .80	7 17 15⅛ 15 15⅛—
16⅝	6¼	GrayDrge .50	6 18 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac	18 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	6 2 22 22 22 + ⅛
18	10⅛	GtNolr 1.25e	17 6 16½ 16½ 16½
51⅝	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	8 75 52⅝ 51⅝ 52 + ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	GtNN pf1.60	11 24 23⅝ 24 + ⅜
19	10⅛	GtWnFin .44	8 791 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
46½	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	3 12 26⅛ 25⅝ 24⅛+ 1⅜
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88	14 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
14⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	11 19 16⅝ 16 16⅝— ⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt	11 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
3¼	1	Grolier Inc	7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
20	10	Grumm .60a	5 10 14½ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Guardin .20	12 33 13⅛ 12⅝ 13⅛+ 1⅛
4⅝	1	Guard Mtg	7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	GlfLfHld .56	8 34 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
4	1	GulfMtg Rlt	6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7 527 24 23⅝ 24
25⅝	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	4 48 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	GlfR pfB1.30	5 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	9 50 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
24	18⅛	GlfWn .60b	6 1806 25 23⅝ 25 + 1
5⅝	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt	1240 5⅛ 4⅝ 5⅛+ ½
91	45	GlfW pf 3.87	13 95⅛ 89½ 95¼+ 5¼
69⅝	56⅛	GlfW pf5.75	3 69⅛ 68½ 69⅛+ 1¼
40	32⅝	GlfW pf2.50	4 41⅝ 40⅝ 41⅜+ 1⅜
6⅛	1⅝	Gulton Ind	11 10 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝

H

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	20½	Hack W 2.48	7 3 28½ 28¼ 28½+ ¼
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	13 12 17 16⅝ 17
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	15 64 155⅝ 152 153½— 2½
20	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	7 53 19⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Handimn .40	9 11 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
30½	20¼	HandyHar 1	3 10 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅞— ⅛
16⅞	6¼	HanesCp .76	30 16⅝ 16 16⅝— ¼
50	24½	Hanna 1.60	10 47 51 50 50⅞+ 1⅛
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	7 8 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
8	3	Hardees	21 13 7⅝ 7 7 — ⅛
32⅝	22	Harnlsf 1.20	5 75 30⅝ 30 30⅝
19⅝	8	Harrah .26a	10 7 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅛
36½	14½	Harris 1.20	72 85 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
20½	10	Harsco 1.20	5 13 19½ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	HartSMx .40	11 29 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝
20⅛	6⅛	HarteHk .30	12 2 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
17½	14⅝	HatISe 1.44a	11 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	16½	HawlIEl 1.76	8 8 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
13⅛	7½	HayesAlb 1	9 5 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Hazeltine	19 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	5½	Hecks .12	8 9 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅛
23⅝	13	HeclaM .37t	16 28 14⅝ 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Hellem .40e	8 5 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
57	38⅛	HeinzH 1.28	12 15 50⅝ 50⅛ 50⅝— ⅛
31	27⅝	Heinz pf1.70	9 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
8	2⅛	Helene Curt	6 16 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
31½	21	Hellerlnt .84	10 29 27⅝ 26½ 26⅞— ⅛
44⅝	26	HelmerP .35	8 12 35 34⅝ 34⅞— ⅛
1⅝	1	Hemisp Cap	2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
7⅝	6	Heminc .66e	30 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
34⅝	21⅛	Hercules .80	56 1564 32⅝ 31⅝ 32⅛+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	HershyFd 1	9 12 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Hesston .80	6 17 20 19⅝ 19⅞— ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	Hestn pf1.60	7 22⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
54⅝	20⅝	Heublin 1.20	17 310 53⅝ 52⅝ 53 — ⅝
8⅝	3½	High Volts	11 7 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
25	12⅛	Hillenbd .60	7 13 18½ 17⅝ 18½+ ⅛
37⅝	11⅝	HiltonH 1.40	13 31 36⅝ 36 36 — ⅛
4⅝	2	HMW Ind	5 9 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
26½	11⅛	Hobart .80	15 6 26 26 26
17⅝	8½	HoernW .80	9 34 17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn	12 13 7⅝ 7 7⅝+ ⅛
18	5⅛	Holiday .35	14 1475 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝— ⅛
28	11⅝	HldyA 1.10	3 27⅝ 27½ 27½— ⅛
33⅝	22½	HollySug .3a	2 8 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
55½	31½	HomestK 1a	14 266 33⅝ 32⅝ 33½+ ⅛
44½	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	16 842 45⅛ 42⅝ 45⅝+ 1
27⅛	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	9 19 26⅞ 26 26⅞— ⅛
18	7⅝	HospAff .60t	8 32 14 13⅝ 13⅝
26⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	12 182 25⅛ 24½ 25 + ½
15⅝	5⅝	HosptlTr .36	10 42 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—
12½	7⅛	Houdail .60	6 17 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
15⅝	7	HougMif .60	6 5 14 14 14
12	3⅝	HousFab .24	12 16 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
18½	11⅝	HoushF 1.10	7 178 18⅝ 18 18⅛— ⅛
34⅝	25½	HouF pf2.50	2 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37	45 40⅝ 40 40⅛— ¼
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	10 81 24⅝ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
77⅝	29⅝	HousNGes 1	13 79 57 56⅝ 57 + ⅛
16⅝	4½	HowJohn .24	15 252 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.20	17 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝— ⅛
21	13⅝	HudsnA .80	4 3 17⅝ 16⅝ 17¼+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	HudsnB .80	3 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	3	HughHat .40	73 3 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝— ⅛
50½	35½	HughsTl .40	14 263 46⅝ 46⅛ 46½
14⅛	4⅛	Humana .40	10 72 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	HuntCh .30	22 13 14 13½ 13⅝
20⅝	6⅛	HuttnEF .60	5 85 20⅝ 20 20⅝+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	Huyck .40	19 48 15⅝ 14½ 15⅝+ ⅜
10⅝	4½	Hydromt .36	7 29 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛

I

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	10⅜	ICInds 1.56	7 29 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
38⅝	22⅝	ICInd pf3.50	7 38⅝ 38⅝ 38½
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm	277 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
29¼	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	10 26 28¼ 27⅝ 28 + ¼
18⅝	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	7 28 15⅝ 15 15⅛— ⅛
7	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6 67 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
17¼	1⅝	IDS Rlty	20 3⅝ 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
17⅝	17½	IlPowr 2.20	9 50 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
25	21¼	IlPow pf2.1t	z10 24 24 24 + 1½
28¼	17	ITW .30	18 6 25⅝ 25 25
13¼	7½	ImplCpA .20	7 422 13 12⅝ 13
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	12 54 39⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅜
19½	14⅛	INA In 1.7a	2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
6	2⅝	Income Cap	4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
9⅛	7½	IncCCu .80e	2 9 9⅛ 8⅛
21⅞	14⅛	IndianGas 2	9 6 22⅝ 21⅞ 22 +
107¾	99	IndM pf 12	z120 108⅛ 107¾ 108⅛+
85	70	IndM pf8.68	z100 81 81 81
70⅝	57	IndM pf7.08	z50 72 72 72 +
22¼	13	IndplP 1.82	10 16 22 21⅝ 22⅛+
17¼	13	IndlNat 1.26	16 5 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅜
9¼	5½	Inexco Oil	15 7⅝ 7½ 7½—
84⅝	61⅝	IngerR 2.40	12 244 79 78⅝ 78⅝—
52½	38	IngR pf2.35	3 49 48⅝ 48⅝—
48½	27⅛	InldCon 1.80	5 48⅞ 48⅝ 48⅝+
45⅝	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	8 37 45½ 44⅝ 45½
9⅝	5⅛	Inmont .44	8 22 9½ 9⅛ 9⅜—
9½	5½	Insilco .40	6 128 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅜—
40½	19½	InspCop .80	65 3 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛—
3⅝	1	Instl InvT	3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Integon .34	8 32 8⅛ 8 8⅛
45	18⅝	Interco 1.52	10 15 44⅝ 44⅛ 44⅝—
6⅝	4⅛	Intercl .24r	3 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+
29⅝	24	Intrlkelnc 2	5 9 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛—
252	157½	IBM 7	19 535 252½ 248 252 —
35½	22½	IntFlavF .32	35 83 26 25⅝ 25½—
30½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	10 122 25½ 24⅝ 25
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4 210 37⅝ 36⅝ 37⅝+
11⅝	5⅜	Int Mining	7 21 7⅛ 7 7⅛+
30⅝	17⅝	IntMultf 1.50	7 28 30 29⅝ 29⅝—
29⅝	21⅝	InNick 1.40a	9 37 28⅛ 28 28⅛—
69¼	34⅝	IntPaper 2	15 601 69⅛ 68⅝ 68⅝—
9⅛	3½	IntRectif .15	8 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛—
25½	14⅝	IntTT 1.60	8 405 25½ 25⅛ 25⅝+
49½	32½	IntTT pfH4	5 49⅝ 49½ 49½
51	34⅛	ITTpfl 4.50	15 50⅛ 50⅛ 50⅛
47	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4	1 45⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝—
47⅛	32½	IntTT pfK4	14 47⅝ 47 47⅝+
31⅝	21	ITT pfN2.25	398 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅝
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5	11 53 52⅝ 53 +
24⅛	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	7 6 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛—
68⅝	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5	2 68½ 68½ 68½+
17⅛	8⅝	IntrpuBGp 1	6 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+
15		Intrsirg .80	5 3 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—
16⅛	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.40	9 6 15⅝ 15⅝ 15½—
5⅝	3	IntrstUn .24	6 25 5½ 5 5½+
34⅛	12⅛	Iowa Beef	4 142 28⅛ 27 28⅛+
14½	8	Iowa El 1.50	15 11 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝—
18⅝	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	7 26 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+
23½	16⅛	IowaPwLt 2	7 20 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+
19⅝	14⅝	IowaPS 1.60	7 14 19⅝ 18⅝ 18
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	11 26 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝+
22¼	13⅛	ITE Imp .80	10 44 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛—
14⅝	5⅝	Itek Corp	62 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅝+
7½	3⅛	ItelCorp .20	6 53 8 7⅝ 7⅝
56⅝	38½	ITS.c pf 4	2 60 60 60 +
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .65	4 42 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—

J - K

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅛	1	JamesF .68	11 4 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+
17⅝	12	Jantzen .70	6 25 17½ 16⅝ 16⅝—
11½	5⅝	JapanF .93e	27 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
38⅝	26½	JeffPilot .72	12 11 30 29⅝ 29⅝—
114½	101	JerC pf 13.50	z120 113½ 113½ 113½—
104½	93	JerCen pf 11	z240 103⅛ 103 103⅛+
89	71	JerCe pf9.36	z40 89 87½ 87½—
77	58	JerCe pf8.12	z20 77 77 77
74	57	JerCe pf7.88	z40 74 74 74 +
25⅞	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	9 104 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝—
6	2⅛	Jewelcor	9 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛—
44	22¼	JimWalter 1	10 182 42⅝ 41½ 42⅛—
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60	10 45⅝ 44⅝ 45⅛—
18¼	14	JHanS 1.50e	14 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—
22¼	18	JHanI 1.88e	7 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝
27⅝	17	JhnMan 1.20	14 60 26½ 25½ 26⅛—
99⅝	72½	JohnJn .80a	29 371 88⅝ 86⅝ 88½—
15½	8	JohnCon .80	6 27 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛
30⅝	20½	JhnCont pf 2	2 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛—
15⅝	5	JonLogn .40	72 51 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.60	4 12 30⅝ 30 30⅛+
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1b	9 28 23⅝ 23 23⅛+
40⅝	28⅝	JoyMfg 1.4	10 61 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝—
3⅝	1⅛	Justice Mtg	2 2⅛ 2½ 2½+
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.70	7 37 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝
58	40½	KalA pf 4.12	5 53⅝ 52 53½—
7⅝	4⅛	KalsCem .50	10 15 7 6⅝ 7
28	21½	KaiCe pf2.37	1 28½ 28½ 28½+
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37	1 14 14 14
16⅝	10⅝	KaneMil 2e	4 33 16⅝ 16 16—
27⅝	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8 14 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝—
55	47½	KCPL pf4.50	z10 52 52 52
21¼	10⅛	KC Southn 1r	4 17 16⅝ 17
11	9	KC Sou pf 1	z500 10 10 10
19⅝	11⅝	KanGEl 1.68	6 9 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛—
17⅛	13⅝	KanNeb 1.32	8 6 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+
19⅝	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	8 16 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝—
5⅝	2⅛	Katy Ind	6 9 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+
	7⅝	Kty pfB 1.46	5 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—
10⅝	3	Kaufm Brd	386 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—
17⅝	9⅛	Kauf pf1.50	2 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+
11⅝	6⅝	Kaweckl .40	78 7 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+
7⅝	3⅝	KeaneC .20	6 23 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞—
8⅝	4⅝	Keller .20	25 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝—
24⅛	14	Kellogg .90	18 154 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛—
14⅝	6⅝	Kellwood .80	93 9 14⅛ 14 14—
23½	19⅛	Kennamtl	8 2 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—
41	27⅝	Kenncl 1.65e	13 468 34⅝ 33⅝ 34 —
21½	13⅝	KyUtil 1.88	8 16 21 20⅝ 20⅝+
14½	12	KerrGls .40	8 182 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+
95⅝	60	KerrMcGe 1	5 238 74⅝ 74⅝ 74⅝—
20	15	KeystCon 1a	4 10 18 17½ 18 +
23¼	9⅝	KiddeW 1	5 189 22 21¼ 21⅝—
43⅝	24⅛	KimbCl 1.60	11 126 43⅝ 42⅛ 42⅛—
9½	5⅛	KingDSt .48	9 40 9⅝ 9 9⅝—
16⅝	11	KirschCo .90	19 95 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+
32½	15⅛	KLM Airlin	2 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛—
34½	14⅛	KnigtRid .54	19 21 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅝+
12⅝	4⅝	Koehring	13 8 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+
42⅝	30½	Koppers 1.40	9 47 42⅝ 42⅛ 42⅛+
54	42½	Koppr pf 4	z110 51 51 51
4⅝	2½	Koracrp Ind	24 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+
45⅝	34⅛	Kraftco 1.92	0 42 42 41⅝ 41⅝—
35⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	33 527 33⅝ 32⅝ 33⅛—
13¼	8½	Kroehler Mf	12 12⅝ 12 12⅝+
24⅝	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	7 39 19⅝ 19¼ 19½—
7⅝	4½	Kysor .20	6 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅛—

L

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
17¼	12⅛	LacGas 1.60	7 8 18⅝ 18½ 18½—
18⅝	1	LamSess 1b	7 8 14 13⅝ 13⅝—
14⅝	8¼	LaneBry .72	9 6 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	6 241 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+
27⅝	17⅝	LearS pf2.25	9 26¼ 25⅝ 26
33½	12⅝	Leaswy .70b	11 7 30 29⅝ 30 +
14⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	8 5 12⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—
14⅝	7⅛	Leesona .60	5 14 15 4⅝ 4⅝—
13⅝	9	LehPCt .80	9 6 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛—
1⅝	½	LehVal Ind	17 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
12⅝	8½	Lehman .94e	303 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—
8½	2⅝	Lernar Crp	5 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 —
24⅝	11⅝	Lenox .72a	11 18 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝—
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap	24 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—
13⅝	10⅝	LevFIn .75e	1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+
42⅞	13	LeviStra .64	33 41⅝ 40⅝ 41⅛+
6⅝	1⅛	Levitz Furn	241 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝
6	2⅛	LFE Co	7 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—
25⅝	13⅝	LOF .10	10 60 26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝—
64⅛	48½	LOF pf4.75	2 63 62⅛ 62⅛—
8½	3⅝	LibbMcNL	10 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—
13	7⅝	LibrtyCp .40	6 15 12½ 11⅝ 12 —
5½	1⅛	Librty Loan	2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—
7½	2	LibrtyLn pf	1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
34½	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	7 27 34⅝ 34 34⅝—
88	74	LiggM pf 7	z30 83 83 83 +
79⅝	45	LillyEli 1.10	19 311 50½ 49⅝ 50⅛—
35	23⅛	LincNat 1.60	12 29 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝—
69	47	LincN pf 3	5 55 55 55 —
19	13½	LincPl .76e	5 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	5 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
9⅝	3¼	Littonln .18t	10 245 8½ 8¼ 8⅝—
17	4⅝	Litton ptc pf	215 11 10⅝ 10⅝—
17⅝	18½	Litton pfB 2	12 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+
3⅛	1-16	LMI Inv	3 1⅛ 1 1
13⅞	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	2 41 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—
25½	14½	Loews 1.20	6 57 25 24⅝ 24⅝—
8⅝	4¼	LomaFin .40	8 20 7½ 7⅛ 7½
28½	11½	LomM 2.60a	11 48 14⅝ 14 14⅛—
25	5⅝	Londntn .40	11 22 25 24⅝ 24⅝—
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	10 29 17 16⅝ 17 —
17⅛	0⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	8 88 17⅛ 17 17⅛—
84½	67	LIL pf 8.17	z90 83⅝ 82½ 83½—
117½	104	LIL pfN 13	z130 118½ 118 118½+
26⅛	24¼	LIL pfO 2.47	15 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝—
76	44	LongDrg .80	28 33 73½ 72 73⅛+
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	5 26 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝—
32⅞	14⅝	LaLand 1.12	10 462 25 24⅝ 24⅝—
7	3⅛	LaPacit .20	18 305 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝—
25	17¼	LouisGs 1.88	9 5 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+
13⅝	8⅝	Lowenst .40	29 13½ 13⅝ 13⅝—
19⅝	8⅝	LTV Corp	5 61 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛—
26⅝	11⅞	LTV A 3.40t	1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+
73⅝	39	LTVCp pf 5	2 44⅝ 44 44⅛+
59⅝	35⅛	Lubrizol	17 33 42⅝ 40⅝ 41⅜—
17⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	13 46 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛—
11⅝	5½	Ludlow .40	25 7¼ 7 7⅛—
30	20⅛	LukenSl 1.60	6 33 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅝+
18⅝	11⅛	LykesYng 1	2 52 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—
36⅛	25⅛	Lykes pf2.50	14 31⅛ 30⅝ 31⅛—
5⅝	3	LynCSys .20	14 17 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+

M

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E · Sls. 100s · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close
9¼	6⅛	MacAF .60b	2 2 9 5 9
4½	1⅛	MacDonal	3 12 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛+
5⅝	2⅝	Macke .30	7 29 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼+
6⅛	3⅝	Macmill .25	5 27 5 4⅝ 4⅝—
31½	12⅝	Macy 1.10	9 13 31⅛ 30⅝ 31
49½	42½	Macy pf 4.25	z10 49 49 49 +
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60	102 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝—
6½	3⅝	MadSq Gar	7 22 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝+
7⅝	3⅝	MagicCf .32	26 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
25⅝	11⅛	Mallory 1	24 43 25½ 24⅝ 24⅝—
26⅝	6½	MalHyde .56	13 8 24⅝ 24 24 —
6⅝	2	Manhtn .05e	14 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
15	9	Manpwr .88	14 3 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
39⅝	24⅝	MfrHan 1.80	6 240 32 31⅝ 32 —
50⅝	27⅝	MAPCO .90	15 212 40½ 39⅝ 40⅛—
12	5⅝	Marathn Mt	2 11 8 7⅝ 7⅝—
53⅝	29⅝	MaratO 1.80	11 117 44½ 43⅝ 44⅛+
30⅝	13⅝	Marcor	17 292 30⅛ 29⅝ 30 —
59⅝	28½	Marcr pf A2	6 60 59⅝ 59⅝+
20⅛	8	Maremt .50	11 42 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛—
20⅝	10	MarMid .80	4 76 12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅛
27½	11⅛	MarionL .52	11 172 12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅛+
39½	13⅝	Marley .60	13 3 37½ 37⅛ 37⅛—
1⅛	6⅝	Marotta .40a	7 12 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—
17⅝	6½	Marriot .37t	23 189 16½ 16 16½—
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.80	21 97 61 60½ 60⅝—
26⅝	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	12 43 24 23⅝ 24 +
19⅝	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	8 68 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝—
20⅝	10⅝	MrldCup .60	8 x25 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—
30	22⅝	MascoCp .30	24 87 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅛+
27⅝	16½	Masonite .54	52 212 24⅝ 24 24 —
22⅝	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4 88 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛
11⅝	7½	MasMl 1.17e	3 21 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
17⅝	11⅛	MasCp 1.60	8 17⅝ 16⅝ 17 —
27⅝	10⅝	Masln 1.03e	20 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—
20⅝	12	MatsuE .28e	8 20 19⅝ 20 —
49⅝	22⅝	MayDSt 1.60	14 165 45½ 47⅝ 48 —
26⅝	14⅝	MaverOsc 1	9 18 27½ 26⅝ 26⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Mays JW	7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
35	19⅝	Mavtg 1.30a	28 26 35 34⅝ 35 +
11⅛	5⅝	MBPX .48a	3 8 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+
89⅝	27⅝	MCA 1.60	7 58 73⅝ 72⅝ 73 —
18⅛	11⅛	McCord 1	6 20 18 17⅝ 18 —
4⅝	2⅛	McCrory C	3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+
56⅛	33½	McDerm .80	6 83 41⅝ 40⅝ 41 —
62⅝	36⅝	McDonalds	30 331 61⅝ 59⅝ 61⅛+
19⅝	8½	McDonD .40	8 117 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝—
23⅝	11½	McGEd 1.20	13 22 24 23⅝ 23⅝
15⅝	6	McGrwH .56	12 270 15½ 14⅝ 15⅛+
24½	13	M GH f1.20	9 24½ 24 24½+
51	29⅝	Mclntyr .50e	6 z90 44½ 44⅛ 44⅛—
31	18⅝	McKeeCo 1a	4 5 23 22½ 23 +
48½	36	McLean .80	12 26 47⅝ 47 47⅛—
22½	13⅝	McLoul 1.60	11 50 22½ 21⅝ 22⅛—
11⅞	7½	McNeil .80	6 7 11⅛ 10⅝ 11 —
22⅝	13½	MeadCp 1.20	9 100 23⅝ 22⅛ 23⅝+
42⅝	29⅝	Mea fA2.80	12 44 42 44 +
42⅝	28½	Mea fB2.80	9 44 42⅛ 44 +
20	13	Medusa 1.40	11 21 17⅝ 17½ 17⅛—
4⅝	1⅛	MEI C	3 51 4⅛ 4 4⅛
22¼	6⅛	MelvleSh .68	15 240 22¼ 21⅝ 22 —
14⅝	2½	Menasc .20	4 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½
60	38½	MercStr .80	14 3 59 58⅝ 59 +
85⅝	57½	Merck 1.40	22 393 67⅝ 66⅝ 66⅝—

(Continued on Page 10.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT

SFR 36 000 000.–

Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX)

DOW BANKING CORPORATION

* * * *

HANDELSBANK N.W

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KREDIETBANK (SUISSE) S.A.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

...onn Reports ...vidence of ...6 Recovery

...Is Cautious ... Duration, Strength

...ONN, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—The ...omics Ministry said today ...e is growing evidence of a ...hess recovery in West Ger... led by domestic demand ...ndustrial products. But the ...stry remained cautious about ...duration and strength of the ...rn.

...noted that domestic indus... orders posted a seasonally-...sted 6-per-cent rise in the ...ber-November period from ...st-September. Within this ...gory, the liveliest area was ...lled basic and production ...s—such as iron and steel ...chemical products—that have ...stimulated by an inventory-...ding trend in evidence since ...summer. Domestic consumer ... investment goods sectors ...ed substantial, but smaller. ...rns, it said.

...reign orders for consumer ...s have risen significantly. ... demand from abroad for ...c and production goods, as ...as for investment items, has ...ntly started to cool off after ...g sharply earlier, the minis... said.

...creased overall demand has ...to a rise in industrial produc... with output in November up ...r cent from the July level. ...s has resulted in a stabilisa... of the labor market that ...been masked by seasonal in...ses in unemployment, it said. ...he ministry added that "in ...sing the generally better ...omic situation, it shouldn't ...verlooked that the resurgence ...activity takes place from a ... low level. The weak degree ...industrial-capacity use and ...overall situation on the labor ...ket make this clear. There ...it now as before uncertainties ...to the intensity and persis...ce of the upward movement." ...Meanwhile, the cabinet today ...e its final approval to a draft ... that would allow businesses ...deduct losses occurring in one ...r from profits of the previous ...r for tax purposes.

...The cabinet had decided last ...k in principle to introduce ... "carry-back" measure. The ...ft now goes to the Bundestag. ...The draft law would limit de...ctions to 5 million deutsche ...rks. Businesses could make ...e use of the carry-back to ...duct 1975 losses from 1974 ...nings. At present, losses in ... year may be deducted from ...ure profits but not from past ...nings.

...rance Supports ...ranc by Selling ...ver $100 Million

...ARIS, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—The ...k of France sold between ...0 million and $125 million to... to support the faltering franc, ...king sources reported.

...The central bank's interven..., however, did not prevent ... currency from dropping to ...lowest level since last October ...relation to the dollar. It was ...o weak against most major ...rencies.

...The dollar was quoted at the ...'s high of 4.505 francs at the ...l of business today, up from ...4 yesterday.

...Dealers said trading was "rather ...tic" until lunchtime.

...Observers point out, however, ...at dollar sales by the central ...k are small compared to its ...ent accumulation of reserves ...en it purchased dollars to pre...t the franc from moving too ...gh.



René Jespersen



Otto Schoeppler

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

René Jespersen has been named director of finance and administration of Honeywell Europe. He succeeds Edward Marshall, who has been named vice-president finance and administration for North American operations of Honeywell Information Systems.

* * *

Chase Manhattan Ltd., the London merchant bank subsidiary of Chase Manhattan, has named Otto Schoeppler managing director. He replaces Paul Lakers. Mr. Schoeppler was previously Chase's director of corporate marketing in Europe.

* * *

R.H. Beresford has been elected executive vice-president of Esso Europe Inc. Prior to taking up his present position he was executive vice-president of Exxon International.

* * *

First National City Bank has named Robert Bailey senior regional officer for Britain, Ireland and Scandinavia. He was formerly senior officer for the bank in Italy.

* * *

Pierre Dreyfus, former president of state-owned Renault, has been appointed head of Sté. Financière et Foncière, a financial unit of the French car maker.

* * *

Rainer Kahrmann and Roger Parsons have been named assistant directors of European Banking Co., the international banking arm of the EBIC Group.

* * *

Continental Illinois National Bank has named Kirk Hagan general manager of its London branch. He succeeds Robert Stahl, who has been assigned to the bank's European regional headquarters in London.

* * *

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. has announced the following promotions to vice-president: In Paris, Didier Charlet; in London, Horace Andrews jr., and in Zurich, Pierre Pernet.

Occidental Expects to Double Its Oil Output by End of '77

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—Occidental Petroleum Expects to at least double its crude-oil production by the end of 1977 from present output of about 150,000 barrels per day (BPD), Robert Teitsworth, chief operating officer of Occidental's oil and gas exploration and production division, told bankers here today.

Production from the Piper field in the British sector of the North Sea should begin by the end of this year with Occidental's share rising to 96,000 BPD by the end of next year and by the same time, its share of production in the Claymore field in the North Sea would reach 56,000 BPD, he said. This would double Occidental's production, which presently comes mostly from Libya, Mr. Teitsworth said.

Commenting on the earnings outlook, Joseph Baird, president of Occidental, said that earnings over the next two years should show a considerable improvement.

Occidental recently disclosed that 1975 earnings would range between $165 million and $170 million, down from $277 million in 1974 due to renegotiations with the Libyan government, which involved a loss of production, write-offs of $166 million worth of investments in Venezuela and Nigeria and a generally bad economic environment.

The officials noted that a $175-million, seven-year loan to Occidental of Scotland Ltd. for financing of the Claymore field is near completion.

The loan will bear interest at 1.75 points above interbank Eurodollar rates for the first four years and 1.875 points above for the remaining three years. Lending banks will receive participation fees ranging between 0.375 and 0.625 per cent, depending on the amount lent.

The loan is being syndicated along with a $100 million, seven-year loan to the Thomson Organization, which also has a stake in the Claymore field. It was understood that the Thomson loan is not guaranteed by the Thomson Organization. However, banks taking the risk will receive payments equal to 3 per cent of the production of the field. This will effectively reduce Thomson's share in the field to 17 from 20 per cent.

Thorn Profits Up 22% in First Half, Sales Gain 19.8%

LONDON, Jan. 22 (IHT).—Thorn Electrical Industries reported today that earnings rose 22 per cent in the first half ended Sept. 30. Sales in the same period were up 19.8 per cent.

Profits rose to £14.91 million from £12.22 million in the year-earlier period. Sales climbed to £391.6 million from £326.9 million.

The company declared an interim dividend of 2.025 pence a share, up from 1.925 paid a year earlier.

Earlier this month, Thorn announced that it is ending the production of color television tubes in Britain. The production was in a joint venture with RCA Corp. of the United States, which held a 49-per-cent interest in the operation. RCA subsequently estimated that it would write off about £6 million from its 1975 earnings to cover the shutdown. Thorn said today that its provisions for the closing would be included as an extraordinary item in the accounts for the full year.

Thorn added that despite the poor business conditions in Britain, its earnings for the fiscal third quarter were running ahead of year-earlier levels.

Late Surge Cuts Most of NYSE Loss

Analysts Call Setback A Technical Correction

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower today, although a burst of demand in the last two hours of trading wiped out nearly all of a sharp and fairly broad morning setback.

Analysts said the initial decline appeared to bring in fresh investment money from the sidelines. They said the decline was "no surprise," and had to be viewed largely as a technical correction from the vigorous rise since the beginning of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was off more than 11 points at the opening and ahead slightly at midday, ended with a loss of 3.62 at 946.24. At 3 p.m. the Dow was ahead 1.26 points.

Turnover totaled 34.47 million shares, compared with 36.69 million yesterday.

Technicare gained 5 1/2 to 34 7/8, extending its recent strong trend. Last week, the firm said it expects to report higher earnings.

Amsted Industries climbed 3 to 68 1/2. Yesterday it raised the dividend and declared a 2-for-1 stock split.

Riegel Textile picked up 1 to 27. After the market closed yesterday, it raised the quarterly dividend and voted a 3-for-2 stock split.

However, Aluminum Co. of America, which has reported reduced earnings, fell 1 1/8 to 42 1/2.

Several large blocks changed hands today, indicating the presence of institutions. Among the blocks, 235,000 shares of Searle traded at 14, off 3/4, with the issue closing at 14 1/4. A block of 201,300 shares of Transco traded at 9 1/8, off 1/8, with the issue closing at 9 3/8, and 113,700 shares of Chrysler changed hands at 14, up 1/8, with the issue closing at 14 5/8.

National Presto climbed 3 7/8 to 34 1/4 after it said it planned to buy its shares held by National Union Electric.

Amex Prices Lower

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed mostly lower in brisk trading. The index dropped 0.07 to 92.93.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers slightly, 341-to-339, with 337 issues unchanged.

Syntex, a volume leader, rose 3/8 to 31 1/4. Houston Oil lost 1 1/8 to 34 3/8, while Ryan Homes surrendered 3/4 to 23 1/4.

Also active were Sambo's Restaurants, down 5/8 to 16 1/4; Lafayette Radio, unchanged at 8 7/8; data products, unchanged at 6, and Edgington Oil, off 4 1/4 to 29 3/4.

On the bond market, prices registered moderate gains today as the trading pace showed noticeable improvement.

Dealers said there was strong retail buying as bargain hunting apparently got under way following the market's week-long retreat which had raised yields to attractive levels.

Dealers, said the market was also aided by yesterday's Federal Reserve purchases of coupon issues which cleared some of the oversupply problems resulting from the poor investor reception accorded last week's two-year and 64-month note auctions.

Corporate issues were mostly 1/4 point higher, but some issues advanced up to 3/8 point.

In Chicago, a rally in the closing minutes lifted soybean futures 2 1/2 cents a bushel, but oats, corn and wheat futures declined.

Wheat lost 3 1/2 cents, corn was off 3 cents and oats fell 2 3/4 cents. Soybean meal and oil prices were irregular at the close.

The late advance in soybean prices was influenced by reports that farmers will plant fewer acres to soybeans this year and give more to corn.

Chase Profits Drop 69% in Quarter

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (IHT).—Heavy losses on bad loans sharply depressed the fourth-quarter earnings at Chase Manhattan Corp. Profits both before and after securities transactions were down 69 per cent from the year-earlier period.

For the year, operating profits declined 14 per cent while earnings after securities operations registered a 4-per-cent drop.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits ..... A	19.20	62.50
Per Share ... A	0.60	1.95
Profits ..... B	18.90	62.80
Per Share ... B	0.59	1.96
Year		
Profits ..... A	156.60	182.00
Per Share ... A	4.89	5.68
Profits ..... B	173.70	180.80
Per Share ... B	5.42	5.64

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Chase said its loan charge-offs rose to $251 million in 1975 from $93 million in the previous year.

The bank holding company, which controls Chase Manhattan Bank, cited problems in the real estate investment trust area, nonaccruing or reduced income loans and its holding of New York City and State securities as other factors depressing earnings.

Chase said its domestic real estate financing subsidiaries accounted for $25 million of a $312.4-million loan-loss provision, up from $3 million of a $118.5 million provision in 1974.

Its loan-loss reserve of $282 million, as a percentage of outstanding loans stood at 0.93 per cent at the end of 1975, compared with $221 million, 0.80 per cent, at the end of 1974.

Fourth-quarter loan write-offs totalled $41.6 million, compared with $51.8 million in the 1974 period.

Its holdings of New York City securities totaled $220 million at the end of 1975. It also held $324 million of state and state agency debt and $188 million of Municipal Assistance Corp. debt.

Chase said $66 million of its city debt and all of its MAC debt are subject to the recently declared moratorium on repayment and reduced interest payments. This will cut 1976 earnings by about 13 cents per share, it said.

Loss on Loans Sharply Higher

Chase said its international earnings rose as net interest margings overseas increased and overseas loan and other fees also moved in the bank's favor.

However, it said its foreign exchange trading income fell as a result of foreign exchange revaluation losses stemming from the Financial Accounting Board's recent ruling on foreign assets.

At the end of 1975, Chase said its assets had fallen to $41.4 billion from $42.2 billion at the end of 1974. Its deposits dropped to $33.9 billion from $34.7 billion, but total loans outstanding increased to $28.7 billion from $27.7 billion.

Chase noted that the 1975 figures include an after-tax gain of $23.3 million from the sale of its stake in London-based Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd.

David Rockefeller, Chase's chairman, stated: "While I'm not satisfied with this performance, the bank's full-year showing "does represent the third highest earnings" in Chase's history.

At a board meeting today, directors of Chase voted to hold the quarterly dividend payout unchanged at 55 cents per share. The dividend will be paid on Feb. 14 to holders of record Feb. 2.

There had been some speculation that the bank might cut its dividend.

The announcement of the poor earnings performance comes in the wake of the disclosure that Chase and First National City Bank are on the currency controller's list of "problem" banks that bear close watching of regulators.

Citicorp, parent of First National, reported yesterday that its operating profits fell 8.5 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Burns Opposes Publicizing Bank Examiners' Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns strongly opposed today general publication of bank examiner reports made on commercial banks.

A congressional subcommittee yesterday voted in favor of subpoenaing the examination reports of Chase Manhattan Bank and First National City Bank, although this vote has yet to be ratified by the full committee.

Mr. Burns today agreed with a questioner at a congressional hearing that subpoenaing such reports and making them generally available to the public constituted "politicizing the banking system."

Mr. Burns said that the examiner reports were prepared for a limited audience consisting of bank regulators and banks themselves.

He said the general public does not understand the "harsh language" bank examiners have been accustomed to using in their reports. "When you cast doubt on the solvency of individual banks you take grave risks with the welfare of the banks and their communities with a large part of the financial system," he said.

"With large multinational banks, the risks are enormous. They may be nationwide or even go beyond national boundaries," he added.

Defending the independent status of the Fed, Mr. Burns said it is in the public interest to retain the concept of an independent monetary authority. He told a congressional banking subcommittee that "we oppose efforts to politicize the functioning of the Federal Reserve System."

He added the Fed saw no compelling reasons to legislate fundamental changes in the system's operation because there was no evidence it had failed to function well with its present structure.

Mr. Burns warned that various proposals to reorganize the Fed would, if adopted, "fundamentally alter the character of the Federal Reserve."

"If Congress now sees fit . . . to abandon the concept of a truly independent central bank, then the Congress itself must be willing to assume both the burden and the responsibility of formulating monetary policy," he stated.

Mr. Burns also objected to the proposal to strip the Fed of all bank regulation and supervision responsibilities.

Microdot Opens Legal Action Against Bank for Role in Bid

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—Microdot Inc. started legal action today against Irving Trust Co. for its alleged role in General Cable Co.'s proposed takeover of Microdot.

General Cable has announced its intention to make a $17-a-share offer for Microdot's 3.7 million shares of common stock but has delayed making it formal pending the outcome of a hearing on the offer by the Ohio division of securities.

Microdot said the action would be based, at least in part, upon facts that were outlined in a letter Rudolph Eberstadt jr., president of Microdot, wrote last week to directors of Irving.

Mr. Eberstadt has charged that Irving was the lead bank among the four banks providing financing for General Cable's offer at the same time that it was Microdot's banker. "In fact, as incredible as it may sound," he wrote, "Irving was until this disclosure Microdot's lead bank."

Mr. Eberstadt said that Irving concealed the fact that it was supporting General Cable for more than six weeks. The information came to light, he said, during the Ohio hearing.

Mr. Eberstadt also said that four of Irving's directors or directors of Irving's parent, Charter New York Corp., are directors of General Cable. "The confidential information about Microdot possessed by Irving must have affected its decision to support the raid and may have affected General Cable's decision to make it," he said. "One can only further wonder as to the impact of the relationship arising out of the interlocking directorships and its effect on Irving's judgment when it agreed to become a party to the attempt to destroy Microdot as an independent entity," Mr. Eberstadt added.

A spokesman for Irving said the bank believes it has "acted legally and properly" in its loan agreement with General able.

Bankers Trust Sued

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—A class-action suit was filed against bankers Trust N.Y. Corp., its officers and directors, by two stockholders charging the defendants with presenting a false and inflated picture of the bank's operations despite substantial losses.

In the suit, Microdot asked that Irving Trust be enjoined from lending funds to General Cable. It also asked the court to bar Irving Trust from communicating with General Cable on Microdot's business and financial condition without Microdot's consent.

Microdot is also seeking an order requiring Irving to account to Microdot for all profits it receives in assisting General Cable in the take-over bid.

The suit charged that since 1973 the defendants participated in a scheme to present "a falsely inflated and optimistic picture of its operations, earnings prospects and financial conditions."

U.S. Inflation Slows to 0.5% Monthly Gain

Consumer Prices Rose 7 Per Cent Last Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—U.S. consumer prices rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.5 per cent in December following a 0.7-per-cent gain in November. For the full year, the Labor Department reported, prices were up 7 per cent.

The December increase, which was 0.4 per cent on an unadjusted basis, brought the index (1967 equals 100) to 166.3.

In the three-month period ending December, consumer prices rose at a compound annual rate of 7.6 per cent compared with 7.5 per cent for the three-month period ended in November.

The 7-per-cent rise for the year compares with the 12.2-per-cent jump in 1974 and was the smallest yearly increase since 1972, when prices rose 3.4 per cent.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the latest figures show "inflation is not accelerating; it is abating. It is still higher than the President would like but it is better than in the last two years."

"The White House feels the economic recovery in 1976 will be solid overall," Mr. Nessen said. "The outlook is quite good."

Food prices last month rose a seasonally adjusted 0.3 per cent following a $.6-per-cent gain the previous month. This was the smallest monthly increase since the $.1-per-cent rise in September.

Other commodity prices were up 0.3 per cent, exactly matching the increases of the three previous months.

The index for services rose an unadjusted 0.6 per cent, following a 1.1-per-cent rise in November.

The slowdown in the rise in food prices reflected a sharp decline in the price of pork, which followed a long period of sharp increases.

Spendable Earnings

The department also reported that real spendable earnings were unchanged in December following a downward revised increase of 0.3 per cent in November.

For the full year, real spendable earnings rose 3.8 per cent, compared with a 5.9-per-cent decline in 1974

A 0.6-per-cent rise in average weekly earnings last month was exactly offset by the $.5-per-cent increase in the consumer price index and a 0.1-per-cent increase in taxes.

Gross average hourly earnings were unchanged at $4.67. Gross weekly earnings increased 94 cents to $170.46, while average spendable earnings were up 72 cents to $153.20.

Bumper Crops Seen in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—The United States could be in for bumper crops again this year if farmers do as much planting this spring as they plan, an Agriculture Department report shows.

The report, based an a Jan. 1 survey of farmers in 35 grain belt states, shows farmers intend to plant 80.8 million acres of corn, up 4 per cent from last year.

The report also shows that farmers plan hefty increases in acreage for durham and other spring wheat. Indicated durham wheat planting will total 5.2 million acres, up 8 per cent from last year, and other spring wheat will total 14.8 million acres, 5 per cent greater than a year ago.

Soybean planting will be down 7 per cent at 50.9 million acres.

Based on the survey, feed-grain plantings will be up 2 per cent from last year. Sorghum is expected to total 18.6 million acres, up 2 per cent. But oats, at 17.1 million acres, will be down 1 per cent and Barley, at 9.5 million acres, is virtually unchanged.

Department officials caution that the figures are only planting intentions and not actual plantings.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Aluminum Co. of America

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	566.90	674.70
Profits	6.11	31.04
Per Share	0.16	0.91
Year		
Revenue	2,306.00	2,727.30
Profits	64.81	174.60
Per Share	1.85	5.18

*1974 figures restated.

Budd Co.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	212.00	230.90
Profits	7.17	4.15
Per Share	1.17	0.87
Share Dil	1.01	0.87
Year		
Revenue	794.10	862.90
Profits	9.61	10.91
Per Share	1.52	1.71
Share Dil	1.36	1.52

Burlington Industries

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	536.60	502.30
Profits	21.00	9.20
Per Share	0.75	0.33

Caterpillar Tractor

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,216.30	1,231.30
Profits	98.30	76.40
Per Share	1.72	1.33
Year		
Revenue	4,963.70	4,082.10
Profits	393.70	229.20
Per Share	6.97	4.01

Champion Int'l.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	650.10	613.90
Profits	16.07	17.40
Per Share	0.49	0.53
Year		
Revenue	2,399.00	2,532.00
Profits	61.02	99.52
Per Share	1.82	3.19

Charter New York

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits ..... A	9.95	10.19
Per Share ... A	1.09	1.16
Profits ..... B	9.80	8.50
Per Share ... B	1.10	0.98
Year		
Profits ..... A	45.09	40.19
Per Share ... A	5.14	4.58
Profits ..... B	45.07	38.38
Per Share ... B	5.14	4.58

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Ethyl Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	273.40	261.50
Profits	14.09	21.69
Per Share	1.42	2.18
Year		
Revenue	1,029.20	1,019.60
Profits	61.00	74.30
Per Share	6.09	7.41

First Chicago

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits ..... A	24.56	28.33
Per Share ... A	0.62	0.71
Profits ..... B	26.07	28.57
Per Share ... B	0.65	0.73
Year		
Profits ..... A	100.52	104.76
Per Share ... A	2.67	2.65
Profits ..... B	107.55	104.76
Per Share ... B	2.72	2.67

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Georgia Pacific

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	630.90	534.30
Profits	35.24	33.57
Per Share	0.58	0.56
Year		
Revenue	2,358.00	2,422.00
Profits	148.02	164.35
Per Share	2.45	2.73

Great Western Financial

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	107.70	98.70
Profits	2.34	7.16
Per Share	0.15	0.48
Year		
Revenue	403.40	380.50
Profits	22.88	33.52
Per Share	1.53	2.25

Olin Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	319.30	273.80
Profits	8.30	6.50
Per Share	0.69	0.56
Year		
Revenue	1,280.60	1,249.40
Profits	59.40	48.10
Per Share	5.03	4.10

RCA Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,339.60	1,218.70
Profits	33.40	16.60
Per Share	0.43	0.21
Year		
Revenue	4,804.50	4,626.90
Profits	110.00	113.30
Per Share	1.40	1.45

Republic Steel

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	495.90	727.20
Profits	3.44	49.78
Per Share	0.52	3.07
Year		
Revenue	2,360.60	2,780.90
Profits	72.20	170.71
Per Share	4.46	10.55

Reynolds Metals

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	437.70	486.50
Profits	30.15	33.83
Per Share	1.70	1.91
Year		
Revenue	1,679.30	1,993.20
Profits	60.02	114.24
Per Share	3.29	6.41

Rockwell Int'l

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,188.40	1,151.20
Profits	24.10	19.90
Per Share	0.70	0.57

Rohm and Haas

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	270.30	242.20
Profits	6.72	12.00
Per Share	0.53	0.94
Year		
Revenue	1,046.00	1,021.00
Profits	22.98	74.40
Per Share	1.80	5.83

Stauffer Chem.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	239.10	226.80
Profits	22.89	19.71
Per Share	2.13	2.00
Share Dil.	2.13	1.85
Year		
Revenue	949.80	859.10
Profits	98.71	77.75
Per Share	9.70	7.87
Share Dil.	9.19	7.29

Union Camp. Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	224.20	229.90
Profits	26.33	21.38
Per Share	1.74	1.42
Year		
Revenue	835.90	910.30
Profits	88.73	93.50
Per Share	5.87	6.13

Western Bancorp

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits ..... A	17.24	20.75
Per Share ... A	0.72	0.87
Profits ..... B	16.49	20.78
Per Share ... B	0.69	0.88
Year		
Profits ..... A	77.53	84.67
Per Share ... A	3.25	3.55
Profits ..... B	76.44	84.32
Per Share ... B	3.20	3.54

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Dfls. 60,000,000.-
6¾% bearer guaranteed Notes of 1972
due 1976/1979
of
HAMERSLEY IRON FINANCE N.V.,
Curaçao N.A.

As provided in the Terms and Conditions of the Trust Deed dated March 1st 1972, Redemption Group No. 3, amounting to Dfls. 15,000,000.-, has been drawn for redemption on March 1st 1976 and consequently the Note bearing consecutive number 3 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 3 are payable on

March 1st 1976

at

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

January 12th 1976

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 21

(Continued from Page 8.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅛	8⅜	Meredith .70	6	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
20⅝	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	8	632	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
29	17⅞	MesaPet .05	5	60	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
32⅝	23	MesP pf1.60		8	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.22e	9	58	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	11⅞	MGM 1r	8	54	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
18⅛	5¼	Metrom .60	10	102	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
42	29¼	MetE pf3.90		z30	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+ ¼
70	56	MetE pf7.68		z10	72½	72½	72½	+ 2½
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		208	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
14⅝	8½	MichGs 1.10	7	16	12¾	12	12½	— ½
29	14⅝	MhTube 1.30	5	6	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
18	17½	MchTube wi		6	18	18	18	
29	25½	MhWi pf2.67		7	28½	28	28	— ⅜
18⅞	8¾	Microdot 1	6	164	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
26⅞	9¾	Micrw .79t	11	13	17	16½	16⅞	— ¼
14	10⅜	MidCTl 1.08	9	35	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	3813	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Midind Mfg		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10¾	MidlRo 1.30	5	335	21⅛	20	20⅞	— ¼
31⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	29	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
12¼	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	3	81	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
68	43	MinMM 1.35	28	120	60¼	59½	60⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	19	20	19⅞	19⅞	
13¾	9¼	MirroAl .96	8	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
16½	6⅝	MissnEq .28	6	6	9¾	9½	9½	
27¾	16⅞	MissRiv 1.30	7	160	27½	27	27	— ⅜
19¾	10⅜	MoPac pf		10	20	19¾	20	+ ½
26⅛	14⅝	MoPtCe 1.60	7	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
11¼	8	MoPSv .84b	7	13	11¼	11	11	— ¼
51⅝	34½	MobilOl 3.40	7	92	51	50⅝	50⅞	— ¼
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20	8½	Mohasco .60	26	20	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
5⅛	1⅝	Mohk Data		21	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
18¾	8⅝	MohkRub 1	5	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22¼	14¼	Molycrp .60	7	24	20¼	20½	20⅞	— ¼
34¼	26¼	Moly pf2.50		2	32	32	32	+ ½
21	9	Monrch 1.20	3	16	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅞	Monogr .20	4	23	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅜	7	MonrEq .20	21	97	10¼	10	10¼	
85¼	41	Monsan 2.60	11	127	85½	83¼	84⅝	
93½	48	Mons pf2.75		6	94¼	93½	93¾	+ ¼
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.08	8	3	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	+ ⅛
28½	21⅝	MonPw 1.80	8	17	27⅝	27½	27½	
23⅛	19⅝	MontSt 1.87e		14	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
8⅞	4⅜	MONY .73e	11	32	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
35	25¼	MoorMc .80	5	329	37¼	32¾	37⅛	+ 2¾
71	44⅝	Morgan 1.80	11	131	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅜
27	13½	MorrisKnu 1	6	16	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		19	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
12½	2¼	MorseSh .30	7	21	12	11½	11⅞	
4¼	1¾	MtgeTr Am		14	3⅛	3	3	
16	10⅞	MorNor .88	10	48	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
57⅞	33¾	Motorola .70	47	316	48¾	46¼	48¼	+ ⅞
44⅛	25⅞	MtFuel 1.48	14	12	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅜
20⅛	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	8	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4¼	Munford .36	6	14	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
6	3⅞	Munid pf.40		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	11	Munsng 1.08	18	8	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
19⅛	10¼	MurphC 1.20	8	10	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
28⅞	15½	MurpOil .60	6	43	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	6	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		44	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
9⅜	4	MyersL .40	60	18	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛

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High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42½	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	12	25	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	+ ¼
34⅞	17	NalcoCh .72	21	8	33⅞	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
15¼	4⅝	NarcoSci .60	8	14	13¼	13	13	— ¼
22⅜	9	NashuaC .60	16	37	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ½
15⅝	7⅜	NatAirl .50	13	67	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
15½	7⅜	N Avia .67e		28	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
13⅜	9⅛	NatCan .53	6	39	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19¼	N Can pf1.50		4	24½	24	24	— ½
52⅜	27	N Chem .32	27	81	40½	40	40	— ⅜
9⅜	5	NatCityL .90		12	6⅛	6	6⅛	
44⅞	29⅝	NatDef 2.72	5	7	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ⅜
20⅛	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	7	265	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ¼
23½	18⅛	NatFuel 2.06	7	11	23½	23¼	23¼	
15⅝	8¾	NatGyp 1.05	11	85	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
5⅛	1⅞	Nat Homes		55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
7½	3¼	NatInd .30	3	10	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	9½	NtInd pf1.25		2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	9½	Nt MedCare	16	35	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	26¼	N Pres 1.20a	6	13	34	30¾	34	+ 3¾
48¾	9¼	Nat Semicn	35	726	50¾	45⅞	49⅝	+ 2⅜
11⅜	6⅛	NatSvcIn .74	9	30	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
16½	11⅛	N Stand .90	7	10	15	14¾	14⅞	
52½	30½	N Starch .80	19	13	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅜
45½	32¾	NatStl 2.50a	0	45	44½	44	44⅜	— ⅜
7¼	2⅜	Nat Tea		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
35½	20⅛	Natomas 1.20	4	46	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ½
39⅝	14½	NCR Cp .72	9	259	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ½
18⅝	6⅝	Neptune .50	9	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅜	NevPw 1.50	8	13	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ¼
23¾	20⅛	NevP pf2.30		z170	23¼	23	23¼	
18⅝	15	NevP pf1.74		z50	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
18⅝	14	NevP pf1.60		z100	16¼	16¼	16¼	
20½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	33	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
14	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	8	97	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
29¼	25¾	NEnP pf2.76		3	28¼	28	28¼	
27¾	22⅜	N EngT 2.36	12	40	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
14¾	8¼	Newhall .40	7	23	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
27	18¼	Newmt 1.60	14	195	27⅜	26¼	27⅛	+ ⅞
85	63¼	Nwmt pf4.50		3	82	80	82	+ 2
27	16⅝	NYSEG 2.40	8	44	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
23¾	19¼	NYSE pf2.12		4	23⅝	23	23	+ ⅛
14¼	8¼	NiaMP 1.24	7	180	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
109¼	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z50	110½	109	110½	+ 1½
102	87	NiM pf 10.60		z150	103¾	102½	103	+ 2
53	41½	NiaM pf 5.25		z100	53½	53½	53½	+ 1½
37½	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z210	37½	37	37	+ ½
35	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z140	35	35	35	
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	11⅛	NL Ind 1	8	203	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ¼
18½	12⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	14	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
73¼	59⅞	NorfkWn 5	10	36	72⅞	72¼	72½	— ¼
16¼	12½	Norlin 1.25	4	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
29	10⅞	Norris 1.20	8	26	29	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal .80	9	5	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅜	NoAMt 1.15e	10	30	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
24⅛	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	13	34	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	— ¼
3⅝	2¼	NoCAir .30e	8	26	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	NoCeAir wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
11	6⅜	NoestUt 1.02	7	118	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
30⅞	22⅝	NothnEl .60		38	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
24⅞	17⅝	NorIllGas 2	7	23	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
24½	19¼	NoIG pf1.90		3	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
18½	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	10	17	18	17⅞	18	
29¼	20⅝	NorNGs 1.76	7	363	30⅝	29	29½	+ ¼
75½	69½	NoNG pf5.60		z20	71	71	71	+ 1
28⅝	15⅞	NoStPw 1.94	9	101	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
82½	72	NStaPw pf 7		z100	77	77	77	+ ⅜
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z170	43½	43½	43½	+ 1½
4⅞	2⅜	Northgt .50e	58	4	3½	3½	3½	
24⅝	22	Northrop Cp	6	29	23⅜	23½	23½	
26⅞	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	14	618	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅞
47⅝	34	NwtBnc 1.70	0	7	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ½
28¾	24	NwtEnrgy 2	4	45	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅜	NwtEnr ct 2	4	14	28⅛	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
39¼	18⅝	Nwtind 1.75	3	183	38½	36⅝	38½	+ ¼
18½	8½	Nwstind wt		4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— 1
116¼	59	Nwind pfA5		21	114½	111½	114	
116	60	Nwind pfC5		6	114	110½	114	
86⅛	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		14	85	82	85	— ½
12½	7⅜	NwMuL .95e	13	9	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
46	27⅛	NwtStW 1.20	11	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
29½	20½	[illegible] 1.70	8	11	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	10⅝	NorSim .50b	13	280	24	23⅜	24	— ⅛
53	25¼	NortS pf1.60		6	52	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅜
19¾	10⅝	NucorCp .28	5	47	20⅜	19⅛	20¼	+ ½
11⅞	5¼	NVF 1.77t	4	54	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛

O-P-Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	11	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅜	12⅛	OccidPet 1	5	568	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	
12½	5½	OccidPet wt		88	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
70¾	42	OccidPt pf 4		5	51½	51	51⅛	— ⅜
73	40⅝	OccidP pf3.60		18	52⅝	50	52⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	19	OccIP pf2.50		30	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
36	22⅝	OccIP pf2.16		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— 1
21¼	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	17	18¼	18	18¼	— ¼
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	29	29	29	— ½
19¼	12¼	OhioEd 1.66	10	82	19	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
108½	99	OhE pf 10.76		z150	107⅝	107¼	107¼	— 1¼
104⅞	102⅞	OhE pf 10.48		z98	104½	104¼	104½	
51	42	OhEd pf4.56		z30	47	47	47	
44	37	OhEd pf3.90		z20	43½	43½	43½	
120	107	OhP pfA 14		z80	120	118¾	120	+ 1¼
119	101	OhPw pf 14		z100	120	120	120	+ 1½
73	63	OPwB pf7.60		z110	75	74	75	+ 4½
13⅝	8⅜	OKC Cp .80	5	21	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
25⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.44	12	11	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
25½	17⅜	OklaNG 1.80	8	6	25⅝	24⅞	25	+ ¼
37⅞	14⅝	OlinCp 1.32	8	67	38½	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
29	13⅜	Olinkraft 1	9	25	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅞
13½	7⅝	Omark .60	5	52	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
11	7¼	Oneida .76	5	3	10	10	10	
14	0	Opelika 1	8	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	OranRk 1.28	8	39	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
16½	3⅜	Orange .18	10	26	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
44½	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	7	16	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	11	OutMar 1.20	14	23	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	9	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	9	OvernitT .80	11	33	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
15⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	4	131	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
52¼	25¼	OwenCn .68	18	52	51⅝	51⅛	51½	— ⅜
58½	32	OwenIll 1.72	10	44	58¼	56⅜	58¼	+ ⅛
90½	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		6	90½	89½	90½	
20¼	7¼	Oxfrdind .68	6	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	11½	PacAS 1.20a		12	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
23½	18½	PacGas 1.88	8	240	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ½
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.48	8	66	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
28⅜	24⅝	Pac Lumber	17	52	28⅜	28½	28⅝	
29⅛	13⅜	PacPetrl .80	12	5	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
21¼	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	62	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	34	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z200	74½	74½	74½	+ 1
9⅞	7½	PacTin .80	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8¼	2¼	PaineW .30e	4	53	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
13¾	8⅜	PaIW pf1.30		4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	PalmBc .25	6	17	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	3	Pamida .10e	11	93	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		731	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	12	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Papercft .60	5	11	9¼	9	9¼	
15⅝	8⅜	Pargas .98	8	9	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅜
22⅛	15⅝	Parker Drill	6	7	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
24½	13¾	ParHan 1.12	8	17	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅜	ParkPen .40	7	9	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
48¼	14	Pasco 27c	11	12	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
20⅝	6½	Payls nw .40	10	21	19⅜	19	19¼	— ⅜
22	9½	PaabGa .12e	12	41	18¼	18	18	
2⅜	1⅛	Penn Cent		41	1½	1⅜	1½	
7⅝	3⅞	PenDix .24b	11	25	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	29	302	53⅝	53	53⅝	
21	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	52	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z140	119	118¾	118¾	— ¼
107	100¼	PaPLt pf 11		z60	108½	107½	107½	+ ½
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z30	91	91	91	
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z70	87	87	87	+ ½
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z50	83	82	82	
52	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z110	50	49½	50	
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z80	48	47½	47½	— 1
31¾	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.48	10	53	31⅞	31¼	31½	
22⅝	18⅛	Penwl pf1.40		5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
23½	17	Pennzoi 1.20	7	386	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	129	2	6	6	6	
38½	30¼	PeopleGas 3	7	25	38¼	37½	37⅝	— ½
75⅝	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	18	21	75	74⅝	74⅝	— ½
30	16	PerkElm .20	22	124	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
28	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	8	28	27½	27⅛	27½	
15	10	PeInc pf.80		2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
16⅝	6¼	PeterPl .60a	13	9	16⅛	15½	16⅛	— ⅜
74½	34	PetrieS .80a	20	21	70	69⅝	70	
24½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	120	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16½	Petrlm 2.55e		6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	23⅝	Pfizer .76a	13	178	27	26⅝	26½	— ½
40¼	27	PhelpD 2.20	15	46	37¾	36¾	37½	— ¼
17	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	127	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z70	94	93	93⅝	+ ⅛
76½	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z130	77¼	76	77	+ ½
75½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z760	75½	74	75½	
45¼	35	PhilE pf4.40		z20	45	45	45	
44	33½	PhilE pf4.30		z230	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
14⅝	10¼	PhilaSub .80	7	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	
59¼	40⅝	PhilMorr 1	17	229	57⅞	56¾	57⅝	— ¼
6	2	Philips Ind		19	5¼	5	5	— ¼
9⅝	5⅛	Philipind pf		18	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
60⅞	37	PhilPet 1.60	13	163	56⅛	55¼	55⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	3⅞	PhilVnH .40	27	62	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
16½	7⅝	Pickwik .16e	8	22	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
6⅝	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt		14	5	5	5	
44¼	35½	Pilsbury 1	14	91	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	14⅝	Pion Cp 1.20	9	28	30¾	30⅝	30½	— ⅛
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .60	8	64	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	7	6	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
47½	34	PittFtW pf		z50	39	39	39	— 1
37⅛	28	Pittstn .80a	7	700	37⅛	36	37	
25¼	15¼	Pizza Hut	15	57	25⅞	24¾	25⅜	— ½
5⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	7	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	Playboy .12		10	4⅛	3⅞	4	
18⅝	6⅝	Plessy 1.38e	6	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3⅜	PNB MR .40	22	26	6½	6¼	6½	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	24	907	34½	33	34¼	+ ¼
13¼	3⅝	Ponderosa	49	201	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
19⅝	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	16	49	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ½
20¼	13⅝	Portec 1b	5	3	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
18½	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	9	94	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
107	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z110	108	107	108	+ 1
35½	25⅞	Potlch 1.30	14	12	34½	34¼	34¼	
13⅝	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	93	13⅝	13	13⅜	
55⅝	50	PotEl pf5.50		z110	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ¼
55⅝	50	PotEl pf5.46		z210	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ¼
45	31½	PotEl pf4.04		z100	44	44	44	+ 1
37½	26⅜	PotEl pf2.44		2	36½	36½	36½	— ½
39¼	24½	PPG In 1.88	11	128	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	6	Premier .36	8	1	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
100⅝	78½	ProctGam 2	24	115	96¼	95	96	— ⅛
10¼	5⅜	ProdRsh .30	18	24	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
38⅜	18⅝	Proler 1.40	3	11	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅜	PSA Inc		22	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.30	8	118	17	16½	16⅞	
20⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	9	165	20¼	20	20	— ¼
114¼	104	PSE pf 12.25		z90	114	113¼	114	+ ½
101	82	PSEG pf7.62		z100	100½	100½	100½	— ½
83½	66½	PSEG pf8.08		z40	83	83	83	
80	65	PSEG pf7.70		z30	80	80	80	
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z10	75	75	75	
45½	39	PSEG pf4.30		z10	44	44	44	— 2½
16	12½	PSEG pf1.40		5	15½	15½	15½	— ½
41½	29⅞	P Svind 2.72	12	29	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
106½	99	PSind pf9.44		z50	106½	106½	106½	
13½	11	PSind pf1.08		z90	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
13	11	PSind pf1.04		z370	12	12	12	
20¼	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	14	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
29	24½	PSNH pf2.75		z400	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
21⅛	11⅝	PSvNM 1.36	9	25	20½	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
9½	3	Pubickr Ind	17	8	5	5	5	
4⅝	2⅛	Pueblo Inf		106	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PuerRi Cem		8	3⅛	3½	3½	
28⅝	18⅞	PugSPL 2.36	6	36	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ½
34	23	Pullmn 1.20	10	36	32½	30¼	32½	+ 1⅛
16½	7¾	PurexCp .96	9	109	16½	16	16⅛	
22	14¼	Purex pf1.35		1	21	21	21	— 1
5	1⅛	Puritn Fash		207	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	17⅝	Purolr 1.04	14	22	42	41⅛	41⅜	+ ½
27¼	12⅜	QuakOat .84	13	86	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
106	99	QuaO pf9.56		z160	106	106	106	
69	38⅝	QukOat pf 3		1	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ⅜
26⅛	15	QuakStO .72	11	94	19⅝	18⅝	19	
7½	4	Questor .01r		19	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛

R-S-T

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52¼	36	RalstonPu 1	17	55	52	50¼	50⅝	— 1⅝
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada Inn	19	538	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Rancoin .40		9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Rapid Am		11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
31¼	17¼	Raybest 1.50	5	14	30⅞	30½	30⅞	— ¼
22⅜	7¼	Raymint .48	6	23	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
59⅝	25¼	Raytheon 1	11	164	49⅝	49	49½	— ½
24⅝	10⅝	RCA 1	21	1132	24½	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	39	RCA cvpt 4		18	59⅛	58⅝	59	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	vjReadg Co		14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
27	14⅝	ReadBat .40	4	38	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		26	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
14¼	7½	ReeceCp .74	15	19	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	12	30	25½	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	10	ReichCh .66	6	51	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Reliab St .64	8	7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	10¼	ReliancEl 1	9	24	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	— ⅛
62	35	Relian pf 3		4	60	58	58	— 3
8½	4¼	Relian Grp		123	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	RelGrp pfC		11	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¼	RelGrp pfB		5	15	14¼	15	+ ⅜
14⅝	5⅜	Republic Cp	6	16	7	6⅞	7	
12	6⅝	RepFinS .80	7	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—
3⅛	⅜	RepMtg Inv		3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60	5	226	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	4⅝	RsrvOil .16	7	27	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
41	17¼	RevcoDS .40	25	62	41	40⅝	40½	— ½
14½	6	Rever Copp		18	8⅛	8	8	
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.40	19	16	78½	78⅛	78¼	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .28	8	21	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	23	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
65½	49½	Raynin 3.08	9	126	64⅝	63⅛	64⅞	+ ⅞
75½	52½	Reyln pf2.25		7	74⅝	73½	74⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	9	586	31⅝	29	31	+ 1⅝
66	44½	ReyM pf4.50		22	67	64⅞	67	+ 1⅝
39	34⅝	ReyM pf2.37		4	37	37	37	
11⅛	7	ReySec .40a	7	51	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
12¼	8	Richardsn 1	14	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	13⅝	RichMer .64	11	34	22⅝	22¼	22½	
14⅝	9⅝	Richmnd .80	16	26	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	10⅛	RiegelT 1.30	6	72	27⅜	26½	27⅛	+ 1⅜
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	16	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	RioGr pf.80		14	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
17¼	4¼	Rite Aid .16	18	132	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
24⅝	11½	Rivianf .96	11	25	22⅝	21⅜	22⅛	— ⅜
16	9	Robshaw .70	30	38	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	13¼	Robrtsn 1.50	5	19	24⅝	24	24	— ½
15⅝	9	Robins .28a	11	199	11⅝	11	11⅛	—
17⅜	10⅛	RochG 1.28b	7	24	17	16⅝	16⅞	
13⅞	9⅝	RochTel .88	11	23	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Rockowr .44	19	59	14¼	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅞
25½	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	9	57	25⅝	25	25⅝	
63	50	Rkint pf4.75		2	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅞
22½	17	Rkint pf1.35		1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	31	21	68⅝	67⅛	68⅛	—
11	4⅛	Rohr Ind		38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
25½	11¼	Rollins .30	18	9	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
8⅝	4	Ronson Cp	49	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	Roper 1.20	12	12	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
25¼	17⅝	RorerA .94	11	25	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
48¼	23	Rosario .48b	11	64	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
37⅝	19⅝	Rowan .14b	11	26	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅝	RoyCCol .72	14	44	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
43⅞	24½	RoylD 3.26e	5	192	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅛
7½	3	Roylind .45t	9	32	6	5⅞	6	
5⅝	3⅝	RTE Cp .16		8	5¼	5	5¼	
27¾	14	Rubbrm .40	25	6	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	5	27	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	RussTog .76	28	25	12⅝	12	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅜	Ryder Sys		212	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
41⅜	25	SabineR .68	18	9	37¾	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	13	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	34⅜	SafewyStr 2	10	633	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	— 1
10½	3	Saga Corp	9	79	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
39¼	26½	StJoMin 1.20	9	91	37	36¼	37	
12⅝	8⅛	StJoLiP 1.12	18	9	12⅝	12	11⅞	— ¼
38	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	11	17	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		38	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
39⅝	19½	StRegP 1.62	10	243	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	3½	Salant .24b	13	11	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10	SanDGs 1.20	21	190	13	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	15	21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	—
14¼	5⅝	SJuanR .99t	6	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
35½	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	9	432	35½	34⅝	35⅛	
9⅝	7	SFeInd pf.50		7	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	30	23	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
14	5⅝	SargWel .40	8	16	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Saul RlEst		14	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SavanE .45e	4	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
14	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	14	14	14	
12¼	10⅜	SavEl pf1.28		14	12¼	12¼	12⅛	
4½	1⅞	Sav A Stop		6	4	3⅞	4	
9¼	3	SavOnDr .20	15	85	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
8½	1⅝	SavinB Mch	40	12	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Saxon Ind	7	45	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SCA Svc		19	2⅝	2½	2½	
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
67¼	44½	SchrgPl .88	20	896	49½	47¾	49⅛	+ 2
30⅛	15⅝	SchlitzBr .68	23	147	22¼	21⅝	22	— ½
99½	67	Schlumb .80	22	308	81	80	80¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .70	5	36	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	30	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	ScotLad .36	4	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	ScotFet 1.08	12	59	22½	22	22⅜	
17⅝	8¼	ScottFor .74	6	24	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	—
19⅝	12⅛	ScottPap .68	10	536	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5	Scottys .10	20	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
15	8⅜	ScovillMfg 1	35	15	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
34⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		2	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	11	5	6	5⅞	6	
8⅞	7⅛	Scudd pf.63e		9	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
24⅛	10⅝	Sea Conf .38	5	14	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
31½	17⅝	SeabCL 1.40	7	132	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
6⅞	2½	SeabWA .22t	7	93	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	15	3	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Seagrave	11	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17½	7	SealdPw .80	10	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	9	3267	14½	14	14⅝	— ⅜
74⅝	49⅝	Sears 1.40a	27	474	70¼	68⅞	69⅝	+ ⅜
4	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		30	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅝	Sedcoinc .18	6	24	23⅝	21⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	2¼	SvcCpInf .12	5	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
13⅝	5⅛	Servamt .66	9	7	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	Shakspre .38	17	18	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14¼	5⅛	Shapell .10	10	17	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ⅛
57¾	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	31	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	
13½	4¼	ShelrGl .56	6	41	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅜
17¾	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		10	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
22⅛	10⅝	ShllGl pf1.35		9	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
48⅜	32⅞	SherwW 2.20	15	37	36⅛	35⅞	36	
76	55	Shr W pf4.40		z100	62½	62½	62½	+ 1
10⅞	8⅛	SierrPac .92	9	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Signal .96b	7	75	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
41½	32	Signal pf2.20		5	37⅜	37⅛	37½	— ½
41⅜	25½	SignodeCp 1	14	6	35	35⅜	36	
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	9	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
34	12	Simm .88a	15	6	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimPat .40b	19	177	16½	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	Singer .30p		275	13⅜	12⅝	13	— ⅛
39	24½	Singr pf3.50		35	32¼	31½	32	— ⅛
34½	10¼	SkaggCo .60	14	26	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
70	53½	Skelly 1.28a	8	23	70	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	29	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26	12⅝	Skyline .24	68	1145	28⅛	19	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7¼	SmithAO .60		15	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
36⅝	15⅝	Smithint .36	10	122	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
63⅝	43¼	Smithkline 2	15	148	63⅞	62⅝	63	
15¾	7⅝	SmithTr .58	10	7	15⅝	14½	14½	— ½
22¾	10½	Smucker .80	9	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¼	SolaBas .70	7	31	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Inf	2	5	3½	3¼	3¼	—
13⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	33	927	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
36	27⅝	SooLin 2.35e	8	14	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	SOS Con .40	6	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
17⅜	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	8	39	17¼	17	17¼	
29½	23½	SCEG pf2.50		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
13⅛	7⅝	Soudwn pf1.80	5	3	11⅛	11	11	
24¼	16	Sdwn pf1.80		3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	10	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—
8½	5	SoessPS .89t	10	5	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	270	21⅜	21	21⅛	—
15⅝	8⅜	SouthCo 1.40	7	471	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	9	2	34⅜	34	34¼	+ ⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	139	50⅛	49½	49⅝	—
35½	28⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	6	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	—
35¼	24⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	14	54	34⅜	33½	34½	—
59¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	13	28	58⅜	57½	58⅛	—
59½	44	SouRy pfA 3		3	59⅝	59¼	59¼	—
6¼	5¼	Sou Ry pf.58		8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
34½	19⅝	SoUnGs 1.76	7	4	31¼	31	31	
29½	15⅝	Southid .40b	13	58	25	25⅝	25½	
9⅝	4⅛	SwstFor .20	10	92	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19½	16⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		2	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—
12⅝	9¼	SwstPSv .98	10	29	10⅝	12⅝	10½	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	5	11¼	11	11¼	
34	27⅝	Sprry H pf 3		1	32	32	32	+
49⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	416	44⅜	42⅝	43⅝	—
10⅝	5⅝	Spraque El		140	8½	8	8⅝	+
11⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	21	5	11¼	11	11⅛	+
24⅛	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	17	149	24	23⅜	23⅝	—
41½	24⅝	Squibb .90	17	385	37	35¾	36⅝	
65	34⅝	StaleyM 1.80	5	23	49⅝	48¼	49⅜	
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		10	23	22⅞	22⅞	
40⅝	33	StBrand 1.14	17	161	39⅝	38⅝	39	—
50¼	45	StdB pf3.50		z20	47	46⅞	46⅝	—
50⅝	28⅝	StBPaint .32	24	23	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	—
32	22⅝	StdOilCal 2	6	256	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	
53⅝	34	StdOilInd	8	558	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	—
85¼	44½	StdOilOh 1.36	21	318	70⅛	68¼	69½	+ 1¼
11⅝	5⅜	StdPress .40	5	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	—
8⅜	4⅝	StdPrud .66	17	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
10⅝	7⅝	Standex .56	5	7	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	12¼	StanWk 1.84	12	77	24⅝	24	24⅛	—
8⅝	5	Stanray .60		5	7⅛	7	7	
19⅞	14⅛	Starret 1	6	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+
4⅛	3	StahAut .nv		12	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
12	9⅛	StaMS 1.10e		15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
95⅝	⅝	StautCh 2.40	10	54	95⅝	94	94⅝	+ 1⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Sterchl .48	9	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅞	—
25½	15⅝	SterDrug .70	14	503	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+
5⅝	2	SterlPrg .11t	6	35	5⅝	4⅞	5	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	10	35	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+
21⅝	10⅞	StevensJ .80	12	758	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	—
27½	17	StewWa 1.96	9	14	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
22⅝	13⅝	StokVC 1.20	7	21	20⅞	20	20⅝	
73½	39⅝	StoneW 2.50	9	54	58	55⅝	57⅝	+ 1
16⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .60	5	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
22½	9⅜	StopShp .10	5	11	22	21⅛	21⅝	
17⅜	9⅜	Storge Tech	7	76	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+
21⅝	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	11	17	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+
18⅝	9⅝	StrdRite .76	8	36	15½	12⅝	12⅝	—
45⅝	9	StuWar 1.32	9	20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—
34½	6	Str pfA1.40		18	33	32⅝	32⅝	—
4⅛	1⅝	Suave Shoe	8	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
18⅝	11⅝	SubProGs 1	6	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
8⅜	4½	SoCrest .30	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
14⅝	9½	Sun Chm .40		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+
37½	25½	SunOil 1r	7	15	28⅜	29⅝	29⅝	+
40½	29⅝	Sun O pf2.25		19	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
23⅝	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	14	34	23⅝	23	23⅝	—
16	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	6	40	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+
40	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		2	38⅝	38	38	—
16½	7	SunshMg .36	14	22	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+
27⅝	5	SupVal 1.18	8	17	25⅝	26⅝	26⅜	+
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	11	4	175	174	175	
6⅝	4	SupmkG .20	21	22	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
23½	9⅝	Superscpe	8	43	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+
6⅝	3⅝	Sutro Mtg	38	23	4½	4	4½	
13	6	Swank .60a	9	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
23⅝	12½	Sybron .84	9	26	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—
41¼	28	Sybrn pf1.40		4	37	35½	37	+
9⅛	3	Systron Don	8	18	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+
20½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	296	26⅝	26	26⅛	—
4⅝	1⅝	Talcott Nat		11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+
8⅝	5	Talley .40	7	20	8	7⅞	8	
	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	TampEl 1.04	9	248	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
34⅝	22½	Tandy Corp	17	812	36⅛	33⅝	36⅛	+ 1¾
		Tandycrft	11	1001	19⅝	17⅝	19⅛	+ 1⅝
8¼	4	Tapran .20		18	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ¼
32	18	Technicare	27	584	36⅝	29⅝	35	+ 5⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Technicolr	8	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
14⅝	5	Technicon	14	238	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+
51	18⅝	Tektronx .24	16	26	51	50½	50⅝	—
6⅝	2⅛	Telecor .30	8	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—
29	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	83	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	—
76	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		1	66	65	66	
9⅝	5	Teleprmpt		96	7⅝	7	7⅝	
3½	1⅝	Telex Cp	8	253	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Tennco 1.76	7	449	29⅝	29	29⅝	
109	74	Tenoc pf5.50		6	108⅝	107	108⅛	+ 1
28⅝	12⅝	TesoroPe 1	4	145	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28¼	21¼	Tesor pf2.16		100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
28⅝	21⅝	Texaco 2	8	551	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
40	28⅝	TexComm 1	13	72	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	25⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	205	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
30⅝	26	TxET pf2.87		15	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
30⅝	24	TexGsT 1.79	8	11	32⅝	31⅝	30⅝	—
32⅝	25	TxGs pf1.50		1	31½	31½	31½	
33⅝	23⅝	Texsplf 1.20	8	45	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—
16⅝	8⅝	Texasind 1b	11	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
109⅝	69	TexInst 1	43	235	117	110⅝	116⅝	+ 4⅝
10⅝	5¼	Texas Int	6	145	6⅝	5⅝	6	—
20½	13⅝	TexOGs .01b	8	56	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
24⅝	15½	TexPac Ld	17	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
28⅝	16⅝	TexUt 1.24	11	308	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+
7	3⅝	Textl Ind		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	129	23⅝	22⅝	23	—
32½	20⅝	Textr pf2.08		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		5	21½	21	21⅛	—
7½	5⅝	Thiokol .70	6	33	14⅝	14	14⅝	—
45½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	22	133	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—
11	5	Thomin .40b	13	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
9½	4⅝	ThumJw .38	34	24	8⅝	8½	8½	—
	4⅝	ThrftDg .40	11	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
19⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	14	1048	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— 2⅝
48⅝	26⅝	TidwatM .70	6	8	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Tiberint .40	15	119	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
67½	24⅝	TimeInc 2	15	56	67⅝	65⅝	66⅝	— 1
21⅝	10⅝	TimeM .50	15	244	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
44⅝	24⅝	Timkn 2.20a	9	70	43⅝	43	43⅝	—
13⅝	8⅝	Tish Rlty		17	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
	4⅝	TobinP .15e		1	5	5	5	
9⅝	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		3	9⅝	9	9	—
24⅝	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	8	30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	9	37	12⅝	11⅝	12	+
8⅝	4⅝	TootRol .40b	17	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	—
29⅝	13½	TraneCo .96	9	7	23	22⅝	23	—
37½	24⅝	TranUn 1.60	7	15	31⅝	31½	31½	
12⅝	5⅝	Trans W Air		344	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	TWA pf 2		4	14	13⅝	14	+
10⅝	6	Transam .62	9	2149	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
22⅝	16⅝	Traninc 1.92		28	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
9⅝	7⅝	Trnsco .80	10	2242	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Transcr .45	10	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
8⅝	4⅝	TranOhF .20	7	18	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
20⅝	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	45	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	—
29⅝	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	15	72	28⅝	28	28⅝	—
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		2	35	35	35	—
11⅝	4⅝	TRE Corp		35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
22⅝	16	TriCon 1.58e		26	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+
34⅝	27⅝	TriCn pf2.50		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	5	6	12½	12⅝	12⅝	—
9⅝	5⅝	Triang Pac		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	4	28	28½	27⅝	28⅝	—
27⅝	13⅝	Tropican .20	19	34	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
29⅝	14⅝	TRW In 1.20	10	171	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+
68	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		4	66½	65	66½	—
13⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .56	8	376	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	TwenCen .40	4	60	11⅝	11	11⅝	—
17⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	10	46	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
26⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	5	25	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—

U-V-W-X-Y-Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	10⅝	UAL Inc .60	23	280	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	—
29⅝	13⅝	UAL pf.40		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
24⅝	17	UARCO 1.30	5	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+
14½	10⅝	UG Cp 1.32	7	6	14⅝	14	14	—
29½	2	UGI pf2.75		z110	28⅝	28	28⅝	+
12⅝	8⅝	UMC Ind	8	15	12	11⅝	12	—
3	⅝	UMET Tr		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Unarco .50	4	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
34	17⅝	UniliLsd .84e	14	1	34	34	34	—
47½	32⅝	UnINV 2.92e	11	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—
10⅝	6⅝	UnBancp .84	9	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
85⅝	57⅝	UnCamp 2	15	342	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+
70⅝	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	10	165	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	—
13⅝	5⅝	Un Commrc	6	14	7	6⅝	7	
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	10	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—
14⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	83	14⅝	14	14⅝	
27⅝	23⅝	UnEl pf2.72		9	27⅝	27	27⅝	+
	2½	Un Fidelity	11	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
50⅝	32⅝	UnOCal 1.38	7	113	44⅝	44½	44⅝	
66	42	UOCa pf2.50		15	58	57⅝	57⅝	
82⅝	61⅝	UPacCp 2.80	16	47	79	77⅝	78⅝	—
14⅝		UnPac pf.47		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
3⅝	1	Uniona Inc		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	5	102	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	—
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		5		5⅝	6	
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		2	8⅝	8	8⅝	+
8½	6	UnitCp .72e		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	UnGasP .72	7	67	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
12½	5⅝	Un Guarnty	16	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
24½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
12⅝	6½	Unitind .40	6	11	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	UnitHm 10	10	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	10	11	10⅝	11	
16	10⅝	UnIMM .80		42	15½	15⅝	15½	
20	9	Un Nuclr	34	114	19	17⅝	18⅝	—
2½	1⅝	UnitPk Min		20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—
16	6	UnitRefg .48	4	10	11	10⅝	11	+
38⅝	25½	USFidG 2.48	14	50	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—
18	12⅝	USFoS 1.1e		4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+
21⅝	14⅝	USGyps 1.60	21	68	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—
7⅝	2⅝	US Home	21	40	7	6⅝	6⅝	—
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20		64	4⅝	4	4⅝	—
14	6½	USLeasg .28	7	28	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—
4⅝	1⅝	US RltyInv		5	2½	2⅝	2½	+
22⅝	7⅝	US Shoe .95	10	27	22½	21⅝	22	—
75½	38⅝	US Stl 2.80	7	471	76⅝	74⅝	76⅝	+
22	13⅝	USTobac .90	11	10	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—
62⅝	31⅝	Unit Tech 2	7	108	52	51⅝	52	—
140⅝	85⅝	UnTech pf8		3	125	123⅝	125	
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	10	55	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
2	7-16	UniTel wt		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21	16⅝	UnTl 2pf1.50		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
9⅝	3⅝	Unitrod .05e	11	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+
36⅝	16⅝	Univar 1.68	6	9	35½	35⅝	35⅝	—
21⅝	18⅝	UnLeaf 1.12	7	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+
18	9⅝	UOP	11	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	244	43⅝	42	43⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	USLIFE .32	8	59	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
10⅝	8⅝	UslifeF .96a	11	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
27	12	USM stpl.20	8	9	26⅝	26½	26⅝	—
31⅝	19⅝	USM pf2.10		7	31⅝	31	31⅝	+
25⅝	14⅝	USM pf1.50		z110	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
74⅝	39⅝	UtahInt 1a	12	756	51⅝	49⅝	50⅝	—
29⅝	23⅝	UtahPL 2.40	9	18	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
31⅝	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		6	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
26	17	UV Ind 1b	5	50	24	23⅝	23⅝	
59	50½	UV In pf5.50		1	58	58	58	+
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		2	28	27⅝	28	+
23½	13	Valyind .80	3	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
18½	6½	Varian .20	13	60	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+
27⅝	13⅝	Vaeder .80	17	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	3	Vendo Co		12	4	3⅝	4	+
6⅝	2	Venice .20	281	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅝	11	VestSe 1.31e		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	10	55	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
27⅝	13⅝	VF Cp 1.10	10	13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
10	2⅝	Viacom Int	11	28	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+
7⅝	3⅝	Victor Comp		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
14⅝	8⅝	VaEPw 1.18	6	184	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
78⅝	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z250	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z40	73	72⅝	72⅝	+
54⅝	41	VaEP pf 5		z80	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+
42	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z100	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+
29⅝	25½	VaEP pf2.90		15	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Vornado Inc	16	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
15⅝	8⅝	VSI Corp .68	7	9	15⅝	14⅝	15	—
36⅝	23½	VulMat 1.80	7	6	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z230	47	47	47	
25⅝	12⅝	Wachova .76	9	35	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	
53	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		3	48	45½	48	+
4⅝	2	Wach Rlty		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
15⅝	10	Walgreen 1	10	140	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
44	25⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	11	7	32	31⅝	32	
25⅝	14⅝	WallBus .60		8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+
14⅝	6	WalMu .80a	5	27	14	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	17⅝	WalMart .08	23	51	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
16⅝	6⅝	WangL .10	18	55	14	13⅝	13⅝	+
11⅝	4⅝	WardFd .47t	15	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11½	7⅝	Warnaco .80		19	10	9⅝	9⅝	
23	16⅝	Wrnc pf1.50		1	21½	21½	21⅝	+
8⅝	4⅝	WrnerCo .50	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	8⅝	WrnCom .50	7	295	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	—
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	298	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	—
22⅝	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	8	8	21⅝	21	21⅝	+
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	7	10	19⅝	19	19⅝	+
13½	9½	WashNat .80	7	85	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
29⅝	23⅝	WasN pf2.50		1	29⅝	29⅝	27⅝	+
15⅝	11⅝	WashStl 1	7	2	15	15	15	
20⅝	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	10	20⅝	19⅝	20	—
11⅝	4	Waste Mgmt	8	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
38⅝	11⅝	WatkinJ .20	13	21	26½	26	26⅝	—
5⅝	3	WayGos .40	128	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Wean Unit		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	8	10	7	6⅝	7	+
5⅝	2⅝	Webb Del E	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
9½	6	WeilMcL .60	22	35	9	8½	8⅝	+
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	8	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+
20½	12⅝	WellFgo .96	7	20	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+
8⅝	3⅝	WellFar Mt		19	7	6⅝	6⅝	+
12⅝	8⅝	WescoF .60	8	14	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z10	51½	51½	51½	+
41	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	9	28	39⅝	39	39⅝	—
10½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	21	31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
27⅝	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	74	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
19	7⅝	WnNoA .10r	4	17	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
8⅝	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	11	52	8½	7½	8⅝	+
14⅝	8⅝	WnPubih .80	7	22	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+
17½	9⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	355	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+
47½	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	47⅝	47	47	

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.72½	*.83
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.07½	*.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.37½	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	202.72
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	74-75	72-73
Lead spot, lb.	.19	.24½
Copper elec., lb.	6.3⅝	6.8⅝-7.0
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.1336	3.72
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	3.89	3.945
Gold N.Y., oz.	125.00	175.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	761.8	797.7

* Nominal.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-315

Air Prod, AlaP 8.28pf, Allegh Lud, Alleg Lud pf, Allis Chalm, Amerace pf, AmEl Pw, Am Medical, Am Seating, AmT&T pfA, AMF Inc, Amstar Cp, Amstar pf A, Anch Hock, Arcata Nat, ArcataN pf, ArizPub Svc, ArmcoStl pf, Armst Rub, Aro Corp, Assd DGds, Aztec OilGs, Bang Punt, BaySta Gas, Beech Airc, Bendl Cp, Bendl pf, Big Three, Borden, BosE 1.17pf, Braniff Int, Brckwy G.s, CaroPwLt, Cater Trac, CBS, CBS pf, Celanese, CllILt 2.62pf, Cerro Corp, Cert-teed, Cessna Air, Champ Int, Chain 1.20pf, ChesCp Va, Chessie Sys, Chi Eastlll, Cluett Pea, CNA IncShr, CmE 8.40pf, Congolm Cp, ConEd pf B, ConEdis pfC, CnPw 7.68pf, CnPw 5.50pf, Cont Cp pfB, Cooper TR, CooprTR pf, Copeind Cp, CrockNat pf, Crown Zell, Dan River, Dart Ind, Data Genl, Daytn Hud, Dean Witter, Deere Co, DennisMf pf, Dennys Inc, DetE 7.68pf, Dial Finl, Digital Eq, Dillngh pf, Disney W, Dover Corp, Dow Chem, DukeP pf G, DukeP pf H, DukeP pfAA, duPont, Duq 7.20pf, DuqsnLt 4pf, Easln Util, East Kodak, Emerson El, Emhart Cp, Engelh Min, ECellO, FedPap Bd, Firestone, FMC, FMC Cp pf, FooteConB, Ford Mot, For McKess, FtHow Pap, GAF Corp, GAF Cp pf, Gen Elec, Gen Food, Gen Growth, Gen Mills, Gen Motors, GenTelEl pf, Gen Tire, Genesco Inc, Ga Pacific, GaPw 7.80pf, Gillette Co, GoldWt Fin, GoldWtF pf, Goodrich, Goodyear, GtNor Nek, Gulf Oil, Gulf Wn Ind, GlfW Ind wt, GlfWn pf C, GlfWn pf D, Hanes Corp, Hanna Mng, Hart Sc M, HarteHks N, Honeywell, Hoov Ball, Houdaill Ind, Humana, Hutton EF, IC Inds, IC Inds pf, INA InvSec, Incom Cap, Inland Cont, Inland Stl, Inmont Cp, Insilco Corp, Insilco pfA, IBM, Int Paper, IntTelTel, IntT&T pf J, IntT&T pf K, IntT&T pf N, IowaIll GE, Iowa PowLt, Iowa PSvc, ITE Imperl, IU Int A, James Fred, JerC 9.36pf, Johns Manv, KaisC 2.50pf, KanPwLt, Kimb Clark, Knight Ridd, Koppers, Lane Brynt, Leesona Cp, Libby O Frd, Ligg Myers, Longisl Ltg, LongILt pfE, LongILt pfI, LongIsL pfJ, LongILt pfN, Louisv GE, Manh Ind, Maremont, Marsh McL, Mryld Cup, Massey F, MasMut Inv, McCord, McDonnD, McGraw Ed, McGrHill pf, McLean Trk, McLouth Stl, McNeil Cp, Mead Corp, Mead pf B, Melv Shoe, Metromed, Miss River, MobilOil, Monsanto, Monsanto pf, Munford pf, Nalco Chem, Nat Detroit, Nat Distill, Nat Starch, NevP 11.5pf, NiM 11.75pf, NiMo 7.72pf, NiM 6.10pf, Norlk West, Norris Ind, Northn El, NorNatGas, NoNG 8.48pf, NSP 10.36pf, Nwt Bancp, Nwst Ind, Nrwst In wt, Nwtind pfA, Nwtind pfC, Nwstind pf, Nucor Corp, Ohio Edison, OhE 10.76pf, Olin Corp, Owens Ill, Ownil 4.75pf, Oford Ind, Pac Lumber, Pan Am, Penna PwLt, Pennwalt, Pnwlt 1.60pf, PepsiCo, Phila Elec, Ph El 8.75pf, Ph El 7.85pf, Ph El 7.75pf, PhilaEl 7pf, Ph El 4.40pf, Phila Sub, PhilVanH, Piedmt NGs, Pizza Hut, Pope Talb, PortGE pf, Potom Elec, PPG Ind, Prod Rsrch, PubSvc EG, PSEG 6.80pf, PSEG 4.30pf, PSEG 4.18pf, PSEG 4.08pf, PSvNHa pf, Pure Corp, Pure pf, Purltn Fash, Purolator, Questr pfA, Ralston Pur, RCA, RCA cv4pf, Revco DS, Reynold Mtl, Reynold Sec, Riegel Tel, Rite Aid, RobrtsnH, Rockower, Rockwint pf, Rollins Inc, StRegis Pap, SantaFe Ind, SanFeInd pf, Savannh EP, SavnhEP A, Servomat, Shapell Ind, ShelrG 3pf, Shellr 1.35pf, Sola Basic, Souind GE, South Ry, SouRy pfA, SwstFind pf, Swest PSvc, Stanley Wks, Stauff Chem, Stevens JP, Superscpe, Swank Inc, Tandy Corp, Tandycrft, Technicare, Tektroni, Tenneco, TeETrn pf, Teas Ind, Times Mirr, Timken Co, Transam Cp, Transm Inc, Transw Inf, Tropicana, Unit Inns, US FidelGty, US ForSec, US Steel, UnivLeaf T, USM 2.10pf, USM 1.50pf, Utah PwLt, UtPL 2.80pf, VF Corp, VaEP 8.84pf, VaEP 5pf, VaEP 2.90pf, Walgreen, Wesco Finl, Wstn Union, Weyerhsr, Weyerhsr pf, Whirlpool, WhitCn pfC, Wieboldt Str, WisEl 7.75pf, Wis PubSv, Woolworth

NEW LOWS-1

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 21, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.35	13.57	13.28	13.41	13.60
May	13.40	13.56	13.30	13.42	13.62
Jul	13.45	13.59	13.30	13.40	13.63
Sep	13.55	13.62	13.40	13.43	13.67
Oct	13.55	13.59	13.55	13.14	13.64
Mar	13.50	13.58	13.39	13.50	13.60
May	13.50	13.56	13.38	13.50	13.60

Sales: 6,331.

WOOL (6,000 lbs).
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	63.80	64.25	63.35	63.78S	63.65
Jul	59.20	59.65	58.75	59.10S	59.10
Sep	57.70	58.10	57.30	57.69S	57.60
Dec	55.60	55.90	55.20	55.40S	55.30

Sales: 1,000.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	11.00	11.00	10.43	10.56	10.92
Apr	13.05	13.35	12.71	12.80	13.16
May	16.40	16.70	15.75	16.01	16.25
Nov	6.31	6.35	6.25	6.30	6.40

Sales: 5,964.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	55.80	55.80	55.80	55.00S	55.70
Feb	55.80	56.00	55.60	55.10S	55.80
Mar	56.60	56.70	55.50	55.50S	56.20
Mar	56.60	56.70	55.50	55.50S	56.20
May	57.40	57.60	56.20	56.30S	57.08
Jul	58.30	58.30	57.10	57.10S	57.80
Sep	59.20	59.30	58.00	58.20S	58.70
Dec	60.20	60.20	59.20	59.20S	59.70
Jan	60.50	60.50	60.00	59.60S	60.10

Sales: Estimated 2,969.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	388.00	388.90	387.00	387.70S	383.60
Mar	389.00	394.10	387.00	390.00S	386.00
May	396.00	399.50	392.00	395.00S	390.90
Jul	401.50	404.00	397.10	400.20S	396.10
Sep	406.50	409.00	403.50	405.80S	401.60
Dec	414.70	417.00	412.10	414.40S	410.10

Jan	417.50	420.50	414.90	417.30S	412.90
Mar	423.50	426.50	420.50	423.00S	418.50
May	429.00	433.50	426.00	428.70S	424.10

Sales: Estimated 11,492.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	61.20	61.20	59.85	60.10	61.65
May	62.95	62.95	61.60	B62.20	63.60
Jul	64.50	64.50	63.35	64.10	65.30
Sep	64.40	64.40	64.40	B65.20	B66.40
Jan	66.50	66.50	66.50	B66.60	—

Sales: 325.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	59.60	59.90	59.10	59.10	59.55
May	60.75	61.00	60.10	60.10	60.60
Jul	61.64	61.80	60.95	60.95	61.40
Oct	60.00	60.05	59.20	59.35	60.00
Dec	57.85	57.95	57.30	57.30	57.85
Mar	58.10	58.10	58.00	58.00	B58.35

Sales: 4,200.

N.Y. GOLD (100-Troy Ounce)

Jan	124.80	124.80	124.80	123.50S	123.80
Feb	124.60	125.90	123.40	123.70S	124.10
Mar	125.80	125.80	124.00	124.30S	124.50
Apr	126.80	126.80	124.50	124.90S	125.10
Jun	127.20	127.90	125.90	126.00S	126.10
Aug	128.30	128.50	126.80	127.10S	127.20
Oct	130.00	130.00	128.20	128.20S	128.30
Dec	129.90	131.00	129.00	129.30S	129.30
Feb	131.40	131.50	130.50	130.50S	130.50
Apr	133.00	133.50	131.70	131.70S	131.70

Sales: Estimated 2,675.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Jan. 21, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.56	3.56½	3.53¾	3.55½	3.58
May	3.64	3.64	3.61	3.61½	3.65
Jul	3.65¼	3.66	3.63½	3.65	3.68
Sep	3.72	3.72	3.69½	3.71	3.74
Dec	3.79½	3.80	3.78	3.80	3.82½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.72½	2.72½	2.70½	2.70¾	2.73
May	2.78¼	2.78¼	2.76¼	2.76¾	2.79¼
Jul	2.82	2.82¾	2.80	2.80¾	2.83¾
Sep	2.78½	2.79	2.76½	2.77¼	2.79½
Dec	2.70	2.70	2.68½	2.68¾	2.71½
Mar	2.76	2.76	2.74	2.74¾	2.77¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	4.84	4.84½	4.82	4.84	4.84½
Mar	4.90	4.93	4.87½	4.93	4.91
May	4.99	5.02	4.97	5.02	4.99½
Jul	5.05	5.09½	5.05	5.09½	5.07
Aug	5.10½	5.13½	5.09	5.12	5.10½

Sep	5.14	5.17	5.14	5.17	5.16
Nov	5.19	5.23	5.18	5.23	5.21½
Jan	5.27	5.30	5.26	5.30	5.28

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jan	17.60	17.60	17.25	17.37	17.40
Mar	17.60	17.60	17.30	17.55	17.45
May	17.68	17.75	17.50	17.70	17.60
Jul	17.75	17.90	17.70	17.85	17.80
Aug	17.80	17.95	17.79	17.90	17.80
Sep	17.85	18.00	17.85	17.95	17.85
Oct	18.00	18.10	17.95	18.00	17.90
Dec	18.00	18.20	18.00	18.05	17.95

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jan	144.00	146.00	144.00	146.00	142.00
Mar	137.80	138.20	137.00	138.00	137.50
May	138.00	138.80	137.20	138.80	137.50
Jul	139.70	141.00	139.50	141.00	140.30
Aug	141.00	142.50	141.00	142.50	141.50
Sep	141.50	142.00	141.50	142.00	142.00
Oct	—	—	—	142.20	141.50
Dec	—	—	—	144.00	145.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	388.00	391.50	383.50	386.50	384.00
Mar	391.00	392.00	388.50	388.50	387.00
Apr	394.50	396.50	381.80	391.50	389.50
Jun	398.00	401.50	394.50	397.00	394.50
Aug	405.00	407.00	400.00	402.0	399.5
Dec	413.5	419.5	412.50	413.40	410.50
Feb	420.00	423.00	419.00	419.50	416.00
Apr	425.50	428.00	424.00	425.50	420.0
Jun	429.70	433.20	429.70	431.50	427.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	39.30	39.75	39.85	39.40	38.95
Apr	39.00	39.12	38.42	38.70	38.70
Jun	40.50	41.37	40.37	40.75	40.40
Aug	41.85	42.45	41.75	42.15	41.70
Oct	42.05	42.65	41.80	42.30	a41.80
Dec	42.25	42.55	41.90	b42.40	a41.90

Sales: Feb 3312; April 3409; June 2010; Aug 640; Oct 132; Dec 20.
Open Interest: Feb 11430; April 7132; June 5796; Aug 2133; Oct 1070; Dec 183.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	47.50	47.95	46.65	46.80	48.00
Apr	43.00	43.42	42.10	a42.10	43.52
Jun	44.00	44.35	43.25	a43.25	44.75
Jul	44.00	44.60	43.60	a43.60	45.10
Aug	43.00	43.45	42.10	42.30	a43.42
Oct	41.25	41.40	40.35	40.40	41.45
Dec	40.70	41.50	40.20	40.90	41.60

Sales: Feb 3440; April 3990; June 1686; July 496; Aug 120; Oct 76; Dec 34.
Open Interest: Feb 5495; April 4309; June 2245; July 1779; Aug 491; Oct 312; Dec 123.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jan	66.75	68.25	66.20	68.25	66.55
Feb	56.60	56.75	55.50	56.50	b56.58
Mar	54.60	54.70	53.40	53.80	a54.85
Apr	49.75	50.00	49.00	49.00	a49.85
May	45.55	45.55	44.75	44.75	a45.58
Jun	46.50	46.50	46.35	46.35	46.95
Sep	—	—	—	a53.25	53.60

Sales: Jan 100; Feb 249; March 147; April 13; May 15; June 5; Sep 0.
Open Interest: Jan 132; Feb 590; March 715; April 135; May 307; June 75; Sep 4.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	72.75	73.25	72.75	a72.75	a74.45
Mar	72.30	72.85	72.22	a72.22	a74.22
May	72.12	72.60	72.12	a72.12	a74.12
Jul	71.80	72.30	71.80	a71.80	a73.90
Aug	69.70	70.10	69.57	a69.57	a71.57

Sales: Feb 672; March 376; May 240; July 324; Aug 183.
Open Interest: Feb 2696; March 1806; May 1628; July 2025; Aug 869.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	125.00	126.00	123.60	123.80	124.50
Jun	126.50	128.00	125.20	125.50	125.90
Sep	128.50	129.50	127.00	127.00	127.20
Dec	131.00	131.00	129.00	129.00	129.40
Mar	132.80	133.60	131.50	131.50	131.50

Sales: March 2,480; June 620; Sep 85; Dec 80; March 21.

European Markets

in local currencies)
(Yesterday's closing prices

Amsterdam

AKZO	43.10
Albert Heijn	106.50
Algembank	334.50
Amrobank	80.10
A'dam	107
Fokker	39.50
Heineken	141.10
H.V.A.	55.80
Holl-Am-H	72
Hoogovens	61
K.L.M.	81
Nation. Ned.	91.50
Pakhoed	137.50
Philips new	29.90
Robeco	196.30
Rolinco	141.50
Royal Dutch	113
Unilever	121.90
Van Ommer	248
VerMach	183.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,300
Brux-Lambt	2,070
Cock Ougree	976
Electrobel	6,020
GB-Inno-BM	1,785
Hoboken	4,250
Pétrofina	5,530
Ph Gevaert	1,182
Soc Générale	2,690
Solvay	2,810
Un Minière	1,450

Frankfurt

AEG	94.70
BASF	157.50
Bayer	130.20
Commerzbk	206.20
Cont Gummi	98.20
Daimler	344
Deemag	185
DeutBank	324
DresdeBk	257.50
Hoechst	150.20
Gels Aktien	81
Hoesch	60.50
Karlsdt	415
Kaufhof	263
KHD	181
Lufthansa	75.50
Mannesmann	320.50
Metallgesell	251
Neckermann	100.50
Rheinstahl	86
RWE new	144.70
Schering	373
Siemens	301.50
Thyssen	112.50
Veba	114.20
Volkswagen	150

London

Augo-Am cp	3.22
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	3.30
Beecham Gr	3.47
BICC	1.24
Boots	1.32
Bowater	1.85
Brit-Am Tob	3.48
Brit Oxyg	0.57
Brit Pet	5.78
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.50½
Charterd	1.83
Courtaulds	1.57
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeer D	3.16
Decca Rec	2.76
Distillers	1.42½
Dunlop	0.73
E Moattine	2.35
GEC	1.51
FreeStGed	£19.50
GKN	2.74
Glaxo Gr	3.78
Gold Fields	2.02
Gt Un St	2.13
Guinness	1.44
Hawker-Sidd	3.84
Hudson Bay	£13⅝
Imp Chem	3.55
Imps	0.81
Mark & Spen	1.04
MetalBox	2.79
Nicholls	0.68
Plessey	0.75
Rand Mines	2.45
Rank Org	1.78
Royal Dutch	£34.50
R.T.Z.	2.01
Shell	3.83
Thorn (A)	2.34
Tube Invest	3.28
Union Carb	4.10
Vickers	1.61
War L3½	£26.25
West Deep	£12.50
West Drief	£28⅝
West Hold	£22.25
West Min	1.53
Woolworth	0.72
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	1,215
Erba	2,499
Erc Marelli	500
Fiat	1,542
Finsider	269.50
Generali	44,950
IFI	2,359
Italgas	599
Italsider	401
LaRinas	67.75
Montedis	527
Olivetti	1,293
Pirelli	850
Snia Visco	1,618
Terni	320

Paris

Air Liquide	366
Alimentaire	85
BSN	632
Carrefour	1,925
Cim Lafarge	193
Citroën	46.20
Cie Bancaire	477
CFP	134.80
CGE	319
CCF	146
Ferodo	448.60
Imétal	90.50
L'Oréal	1,038
Mach Bull	35.35
Michelin	1,379
Moët-Henn	600
Moulinex	289
Paribas	190
PUK	106.50
Penarroya	55.95
Perrier	103.30
Peugeot	294
Rh Poulenc	106
Saclior	65.80
St Gobain	134
Suez	275
Télémécan	805
Thomson	244.50
Usinor	72

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,135
Buehrle	1,465
B Boveri	1,535
Ciba-Geigy	1,620
Cr Suisse	2,840
Fischer	585
HofRochN	11,725
Nestlé	3,490
Sandoz	4,950
Sté B Suisse	497
Sulzer	2,500
U.B. Suisse	3,550

Market Summary

Jan. 20, 1976

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Chrysler	513,000	14⅝	+ ¾
Sony Corp	508,000	10⅝	+ ⅛
Searle GD	462,100	14¼	— ½
MidouUt	423,600	16	— ⅛
Gulf Wn Ind	329,800	24⅝	+ ⅝
Citicorp	302,500	28⅝	+ ⅛
Westgh El	297,600	16	+ ⅜
GlfW Ind wt	279,200	5⅝	+ ½
RCA	265,800	24⅛	— ⅛
Transam Cp	262,600	10½	
Transco Cos	239,000	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Motors	226,700	6⅝	+ ⅛
Honeywell	225,500	44⅝	+ ½
Tandy Corp	221,100	35⅝	+ ⅞
Nat Semicn	217,700	49⅛	+2⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	34.47	36.69
Advances	677	957
Declines	853	568
Unchanged	376	393
Total issues	1906	1918
New 1975-76 highs	200	315
New 1975-76 lows	1	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Synte Corp	68,300	31¼	+ ¾
Sambos Rst	64,000	16¼	— ⅜
Lafay Radio	61,900	8⅝	
Dataprod	56,100	6	
Edgingt Oil	55,700	29⅝	—4¼
HoustOil M	53,300	34⅝	—1⅛
Alleg Airl	53,100	5	+ ⅛
P&F Indust	51,900	2⅝	+ ⅛
Ryan Hom	50,400	23¼	— ⅜
Champ Ho	45,400	4⅝	+ ⅛

Appro total bond sales $ 1,120,000
Bond sales year ago $ 727,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
93.08	92.55	92.93	—0.07

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	945.06	954.97	934.35	946.24	— 3.62
20 Trn	196.12	197.73	192.59	195.77	— 1.65
15 Util	90.24	91.00	89.34	90.24	— 0.15
65 Stk	290.68	293.49	286.93	290.77	— 1.37

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	111.17	108.77	110.02	—0.74
15 Rails	42.73	41.65	42.36	—0.30
60 Utilities	47.83	46.95	47.46	—0.08
500 Stocks	99.24	97.12	98.24	—0.62

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	52.23	51.75	52.05	—0.28
Industrials	58.09	57.52	57.84	—0.37
Transportation	36.73	36.34	36.66	—0.23
Utilities	35.73	35.48	35.70	+0.02
Finance	49.21	48.93	49.21	—0.30

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 20	247,395	577,640	3,376
Jan. 19	232,544	548,871	3,149
Jan. 16	187,576	458,852	2,370
Jan. 15	223,450	557,773	3,318
Jan. 14	201,704	489,971	1,955
Jan. 13	250,319	571,269	4,322

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	161.50	157.50	159.20-159.25	161.10-161.20
May	161	158	159.80-160	161.50-161.65
Aug	161.75	158.25	160.50-160.25	162.05-162.50
Oct	163.25	159.50	161.30-161.50	163.10-163.25
Dec	163.50	159.50	161.50-162	163 -163.05
Nov	162	159.25	161.75-162.25	162 -162.15
May	162	159.25	162 -162.50	162.10-162.50
Lots: 4,404.				
COCOA				
Mar	721	713.50	714.50-715	711 -712
May	701	694	696 -697	690 -691
Jul	689	683	683.50-686	678 -679
Sep	677	671	673 -674	666 -668
Dec	660	655	656 -658	651.50-653
May	652	649	651 -652	644 -646
Jul	No trade		645 -647	637 -644
Lots: 1,852.				
COFFEE				
Jan	836	836	818 -824	840 -844
Mar	854	831	830 -831	850 -852
May	867	839	835 -841	861 -862
Jul	869	847	847 -848	866 -868
Sep	875	854	855 -860	874 -875
Nov	880	866	865 -866	879 -880
Jan	885	881	871 -872	883 -885
Lots: 1,773				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	589.50- 590	590 - 590.50
3 months	609.50- 610	609.50- 610
Cathodes: spot	578 - 579.50	578.50- 579
3 months	597.50- 598	598 - 598.50
Tin: spot	3,060 -3,062	3,055 -3,058
3 months	3,132 -3,133	3,125 -3,127
Lead: spot	165 - 165.25	164.75- 165
3 months	171.50- 172	171.75- 172
Zinc: spot	334 - 334.50	338.50- 339
3 months	344.50- 345	339 - 340.75
Silver: spot	191.70- 191.90	189 - 189.30
3 months	196.70- 196.80	194.30- 194.50

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	664	658	658-659	+6
May	660	653	654-655	+6
Jul	—	—	640- —	UC
Sep	647	640	640-643	+6
Dec	—	—	607-617	—5
Mar	—	—	598-608	—9

Lots: 162.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Jan. 21, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bak and Trust		
Benkam	43	43½
1st Bk Sy	43	43¾
1stEmp S	9¾	10½
1st Wn F	1½	1¾
Hartf NC	15½	16
Midl Bks	19⅝	20⅝
Shaw Cp	19⅝	20⅝
U Va Bks	13⅝	14⅛
Va N Bnk	16½	17½
.... Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	16¼	17¼
.... Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¾	6¼
AID Inc	6⅝	7¼
AVM Cp	1⅝	1⅞
Acushnt	19⅝	20¼
Addisn W	7⅝	8⅛
Adv Ros	2¼	2½
Alberis	7¾	8½
Alico Inc	7¼	7¾
Allyn Bac	4⅝	5
A El Lab	1⅝	1⅞
Am Exp	41⅝	42⅜
Am Finl	6⅝	7
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Great	9	9⅝
Am Telev	17	17¾
Am Weld	10⅝	11⅛
Amtr Dv	⅝	⅞
Anadite	7	7⅝
Anheus B	37½	38
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWlG	17½	18
Arvida	5	5½
AsCC Bot	16½	17½
AtlGas Lt	13⅝	14⅛
Baird At	4½	
Bang Hy	13	13½
Bkam Rlt	7⅝	8¼
Bassett F	19¼	20
Bayle Mk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline P	4⅝	5⅛
Beltz Lab	44⅝	45½
Bibb Co	7½	8
Bird Son	93½	96½
Birtcher	1	1⅛
Bick Hills	38	39
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅝
Boox AH	7¼	7¾
Braden	4⅝	4⅞
Brinks	9	9½
Brks Sce	15	15¾
Brwning	3⅝	3⅞
Buckb M	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	9⅝	10⅛
Burn Sim	5⅝	6⅛
CalWSv	26½	27½
Canal Ch	2½	2⅞
Canrad H	⅛	⅜
Cap Swst	6½	7½
Capitl Air	3	3¼
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	2⅝	3½
CenVt PS	13⅛	13⅝
Chm Lea	8	9
Chase Ut	10	11
Chl Brido	66	67½
Chilfn Cp	4¼	4⅝
ChrisSe	140	144
Circle F	2¼	3
CitzUn 1A	29⅞	30½
CitznUt B	29	29½
Clark Mf	31	32
Clow Cp	7½	8
Colu Vent	1½	2¼
Com Clr	15½	16¼
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	25¾	26½
Con Pap	53⅝	54⅝
Craw Co	10¼	11
Cross Co	13¾	14⅛
Cutir Fed	2	2⅜
Danly M	4¼	5¼
Data Dgn	1⅝	2¼
Data 100	7⅝	8⅝
Dayt Inc	31½	33
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	40½	41½
Delhi Oil	3	3⅝
DeLux C	27	27¾
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det IntBr	30½	31½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	14½	15¼
Dixn Cru	16½	17¼
Docutel	8⅝	8½
Dollar G	9½	9⅞
Dorch G	12⅜	12⅞
Dow Jone	29½	30¼
Doyle DB	10⅝	11⅛
Dunkl nD	4½	4⅞
Duriron	21⅝	22¼
Eberin In	2¼	3⅛
Econ Lab	29⅝	29⅞
ElPas El	10⅝	11½
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	4½	5¼
Elec Nucl	5⅝	6⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅝
Energy C	4⅝	4⅞
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	17⅛	17⅝
Ethan Al	19	19⅝
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrht	3¼	3⅝
Fst Bost	19⅝	20¼
Flckner	12½	13
Fla WatU	⅝	⅞
Forest O	14¼	14⅝
Frmlgll	4¼	1⅛
Folomat	17½	17⅝
Frkln Cp	3⅝	3⅞
Frnkln El	7⅝	7⅞
Frnd Ice	25	25⅝
Gen RlEs	3⅝	3⅞
Gov EFin	7⅝	8⅛
Graph Cn	15⅝	16¼
Green Mt	9⅝	9⅞
Gr eyAdv	8⅛	8⅝
Gulf Intst	9½	10
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	8⅝	9⅛
Henred F	19⅝	19⅞
Holobm	1	1⅝
Hoover	12⅝	13⅛
Hortz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	22½	23½
Hyatt Cp	4⅛	4⅝
Hyatt Int	3⅝	4⅛
Ind Nuclr	4	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅝
Inforc En	8⅝	9⅛
Intrmk In	2⅛	2⅝
Itrmt G	13⅛	13⅝
InBk Wsh	3	3¼
IaSou Ut	23⅛	23⅝
Jamsby	13¾	14½
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	2⅝	3
Kaisr Stl	40	40⅝
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅝
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman A	19¾	20½
Kampg A	8½	9
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2¼	2¾
Kear Tr	5⅛	5½
Kelly Svc	14⅝	15⅛
Keuff Ess	13¾	14⅝
Keye Fib	14½	15
Key CusF	5⅛	5⅝
King Int	1½	2
Knap Vog	15	16
Lance In	25⅝	26¼
Land Res	⅝	1
Lin Bcast	11⅞	12¼
Los Elrn	2⅝	3⅛
Madisn G	13½	14
Mal Rlty	⅝	1⅛
Mallkrt	47	48
Manor C	2½	2⅞
Marlt Frt	5¼	5⅝
Maul LP	7⅝	8
McCor	36½	37¼
McQuay	13½	14¼
Measu r	16⅝	17⅝
Medt rn	26⅛	27
Merid In	1¼	2
Molsx W	13½	14½
Midld Ca	1⅝	2⅛
Midw Gf	12½	13⅛
Millipr	48	50
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	19¼	19¾
Miss Vl G	13	14
Mrs S Pie	13⅞	14⅝
Monf Col	6⅝	7⅛
Moore P	8⅝	9
Moore S	15⅝	16⅛
Motch M	3	4
Mot C ub	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	9⅝	10⅛
Narag Co	6	6⅝
Nat G&O	9¼	10
Nat Lib	3⅝	3⅞
N SecRsh	4	4⅝
Natnw RI	3⅛	4⅛
NJ Nat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	23⅛	23⅝
Niel snB	23	23⅝
NoCar Gs	14½	15⅛
NoEOl un	19⅝	20
Nortrp Ki	13⅞	14⅝
NW NatG	8½	8⅞
NWPu S v	18¾	19⅛
Noxel Co	13⅝	14⅛
Ogilvy M	22	22¾
Ohio Ferr	15½	16
Oil Shale	2⅝	3
Ormont	6	6½
Otter TP	18⅝	19¼
Over NA	6⅝	7½
Pabst Br	23⅝	24¼
PacGa R	27½	28¼
Pakco	1	1
Paltco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	2⅝	3
Pauley P	4⅝	5
Pearl Mf	13⅝	14¼
Pa Enter	15¼	15⅝
PnzlOff B	11⅞	12⅛
Papsi BW	6⅞	7⅝
Peirsn H	12⅝	13½
Petrolit	67½	69
Pettibon	24	25
Philip L	11⅛	11⅝
Piedmt A	4⅜	4⅞
Pinkrtn	35½	36¼
Pion HiB	27⅝	28¼
Platfin	1⅝	2⅛
Possis Cp	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	11⅛	11½
P Bannel	16¾	17⅝
PutD Cap	5⅛	5⅝
Qual Inns	2⅝	2⅞
Ragen Pr	2⅝	3⅛
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	222	227
Recog Eq	6⅝	6⅞
Road Ex	47½	48½
Robin M	10¾	11⅛
Rosalon	4	4⅝
Rouse	4	4½
Rus Stov	15	15⅝
Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	2⅝	3
Scripps H	21½	22½
Sels Delt	2⅛	2⅝
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	36	38⅝
Snap Tls	34	35
SolidSt Sc	6⅝	7⅛
S Cel Wat	12⅛	12⅞
Sw Gs Cp	10½	10⅞
Sw El Sv	15½	16¼
Standyn	17⅝	18
Std Regis	16½	17⅛
Stan HPd	12	14
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	24½	26
Sugdal F	1½	2
Super El	4⅝	5⅛
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅛
Tampax	37⅝	38⅝
Taylr Wl	14⅝	14⅞
Tech Pub	7⅛	8⅛
Tecum P	35	37
Tennant	25	27
Tifny Co	8⅛	8⅝
Transo O	10⅛	10⅝
Trico Pd	28	29⅛
Trite OG	1⅝	2⅛
Tyson F	13⅝	14
Un McGil	9⅝	10⅛
US Bnknt	4	4⅝
US TrkLn	13	13⅝
Up Pen P	19¼	20
Valley Gs	8⅝	9¼
VanD Air	7⅝	8
Vanco S	3⅝	4
Velcro	7⅝	7⅞
Ventron	21⅝	22
Wads Pu	7⅝	7⅞
Wsh NG	11⅝	12⅛
Webb Ro	5	5½
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1⅞
Weight W	6⅝	7
Weldt n r	1⅝	2⅛
Welhg M	8⅝	9
Well Gar	3⅛	4
Welsbch	2⅝	3¼
Wstn Mtg	1½	2
Westmd	44⅝	45⅜
Wise PL	18⅝	18⅞
Wdwrd L	27⅝	27⅞
Wright W	3⅝	4⅛
ZionUt B	18⅝	19½

Currency Rates

January 21, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major curren in the national currencies of each of the following financial cent These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan
Amsterdam	2.6760	5.42	102.69*	59.435*	Unq.	—	6.7940*	102.74*	
Brussels (c)	39.42	79.80	15.1185	8.7505	Unq.	14.721	—	15.13	
Frankfurt	2.6102	5.2838	—	57.82*	Unq.	97.45*	6.621*	99.98*	
London (z)	2.02348	—	5.2830	9.1220	Unq.	5.4245	79.76	5.2805	
Milan					Closed				
Paris	4.5050	9.1170	172.720*	—	Unq.	168.300*	11.4270*	172.775*	
Zurich	2.6105	5.2823	99.96*	57.93*	Unq.	97.40*	6.62*	—	

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1785; Escudo: [illegible]; Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 59.705; Schilling: 18.415; Sw. krona: 4.38625; Yen: [illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 40.30; Canada $: 1.00225.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of [illegible] (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europ

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102	103
Asahi 10¾-80	103¼	104¼
Ashland 8-87	93½	94½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103	104
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92½	93½
BFCE 9-82	100	101
B.N.P. 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	97	98
Broken Hill 10-90	104¾	105¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	93	94
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	89½	90½
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93	94
Copen Coun 7¾-87	87	88
Copen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
Corning 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Cut Ham 8-87	93	94
Dana 8-87	93½	94½
Denmark 9-82	104	105
Denmark 7½-90	86	87
Dow Cor 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EIB 9½-85	100¼	101¼
Erap 9¾-85	101	102
Ericsson 9¼-85	104	105
Esso 7½-78	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	98¾	99¾
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91	92
Gen Mills 8-86	96¾	97¾
Gen Mot 8½-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	100½	101½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97	98
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Michelin 7¾-88	86	87
Miles 9¼-80	103	104
Montreal 9½-87	102¾	103¾
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102	103
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
Norsk Hyd 9⅝-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98½	99½
Norway 9-80	102¼	103¼
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	96¾	97¾
Oslo 8¼-86	98	99
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Pac.Light 8-88	94	95
Papua 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Pemex 10¼-82	102¼	103¼
Pennwlt 8-87	94½	95½
Philmorris 8½-86	101½	102
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97½	98½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	92¾	93¾
Queensld 8½-86	87½	88½
Ralston 7¾-87	94	95
Richardson 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	91¾	92¾
Scanraff 8¼-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	99¼	100¼
Shell 7½-87	94¾	95¾
Skandin10¾-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101	102
Swed. Exp. 9-82	101	102
Sybron 8-87	94	95
Tenneco 7½-79	97½	98½
Tenneco 7¾-87	91¼	92¼
Textron 7¾-87	90½	91½
TokioCur 10¼-81	103½	104½
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	94½	95½
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Volvo 8-87	92	93
Borden 6¾-91	105	
Borden 5-92	98	
BroadHale 4¾-87	77	
Carnation 4-88	87	
Chevron 5-88	99	
Chrysler 4¾-88	55	
Chrysler 5-88	59	
Cont Tel 5½-88	78½	
Cumm In 6¼-88	99	
Dart Ind 4¾-88	78½	
EastKodak 4½-88	124	
Econ Lab 4½-87	81	
Firestone 5-88	92	
Ford 6-86	93	
Ford 5-88	83	
Gen Elec 4¼-87	90	
Gen Food 4½-82	90	
Gillette 4¾-82	86	
Gillette 4¾-87	78	
Gould 5-87	66½	
Gulf West 5-88	97¼	
Honeywell 6-86	79½	
I.S.E. 6¼-87	81½	
ITT 4¾-87	72	
Komatsu 7¼-90	108½	
Matsushita 6¼-90	106½	
Mitsui 7¼-90	118	
McDerm 4¾-87	129	
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111½	
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	
Owens Ill 4½-87	99	
Penney JC 4½-87	84	
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	99	
R.C.A. 5-88	78½	
Revlon 4¾-83	114	
Revlon 4¾-87	102	
Sperry 4¼-88	97	
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	85½	
Texaco 4½-88	78	
UnCarb 4¾-82	121½	
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	
WarnLam 4¼-88	85	
Xerox 5-88	75½	

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	87	89
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¼-91	110½	112½
Beatrice 4½-92	97	99

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—[illegible])

	Med.	Long	Cr
Yesterday	99.48	90.23	[illegible]
Previous	99.51	90.19	[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 21

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4⅝	AAR Cp .20	22	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	3	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
	3⅝	AbrdM .40b	20	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
	⅝	Acme Prec	11	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	1⅛	Action .10e	9	79	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	¾	Adam Russl	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6	AdobeO .10e	10	28	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
	2	A&EPlast P	4	22	4	4	4	
	½	Aegis Corp	6	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	1¼	Aeronca Inc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1¼	AffilCap .08t		11	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	5⅛	Affil Pub .48	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	2	After Six .16	5	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	1	AIC Photo		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	1½	Aiken Ind	8	23	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
	3⅛	AirexEl .30e	4	15	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
	10	Alan Wood		1	11½	11½	11½	
	2⅞	Alaska Airl	4	78	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
	⅞	Alba Waldn	8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	5⅜	Alcolac .15e	7	23	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		323	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
	1½	AllegA wtO		7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
	⅞	AllesA wtN		52	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅜	Alles Cp wt		36	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4⅛	AllianT .36e	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	1⅛	AlldArtin wt		180	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
	1¾	Altamil Cp	5	1	4	4	4	
	9-16	Altec Corp		33	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
	6⅛	AltorFds .50	7	10	11⅝	11½	11½	—
	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
	5⅝	AMAX wt		11	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
	¼	AHessLL wt		27	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
	2⅞	Am Agronics		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	5	AmBltrt .50	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	7	AmBusP .36	12	56	10¼	10	10	
	7-16	ACenMtg wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	1⅛	Am Fletch		3	3	2⅞	3	
	8⅝	A GarPd .34	7	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	3⅛	Am Intl Pict	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	3⅜	A Israel .25r	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	7⅝	AMaizeA .50	4	35	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
	8⅛	AMaizeB .50	4	18	17⅛	16⅞	17	
	27	Am Mf 2.70e	5	4	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
	1⅞	AmMot Inns		30	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
	26¼	AmPetrof 2	6	19	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
	¾	Am Plan Cp		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	2⅛	A Precs .20a	6	40	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	1	Am Rlty Tr		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	2	A SafEq .11t	29	42	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
	8	A SciEn .07e	12	55	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅞
	1⅞	AmTech Ind		10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	1	AmTrain Sv	18	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		19	10⅛	10	10⅛	
	4⅝	AMIC Cp	9	29	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	6	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1½	Anken .12	7	5	4	4	4	
	2⅞	Anthony .19t	6	38	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	Applid Data	29	17	2	1⅞	2	
	12⅜	Ault Ca .30	16	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	4	Ariz CL .10e		4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
	4½	ArzCol pf.48		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	1	Armac Ent		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	9⅛	ArminCp .12	5	69	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
	2⅛	Arrow Elect	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	4⅛	Arwood .40a	4	10	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	99	9½	9	9	
	5⅝	AshlOC .20e	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	5-16	Askin Svc	3	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
	4⅞	Aspro .50a	6	17	18½	18¼	18½	
	1	Astrex Inc		20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
	½	Atco Ind	37	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
	⅜	ATI Inc		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
	2⅜	Atl Richf wt		69	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
	3⅜	AtlCMB .09e	9	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	½	Atlas Cp wt		25	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	10	Austral Oil	11	104	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Auto Train	14	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Auto Bldg		24	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Autmat Rad		34	3½	3⅜	3½	
	21⅞	AutoSw .84	15	2	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
	11⅛	AVC Cp .28e	3	54	14½	14	14	— ⅛
	2	AVEMC .07		47	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
	16⅝	Avondal 1.20	14	23	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
	3	AVX Corp		14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	3½	Aydin Cp	5	15	4	4	4	

B

	3⅛	BakerM .15t	5	2	4⅛	4	4	
	4	BaldwS .32a		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅝	BanFd 1.12e		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	⅜	BangPun wt		18	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	4⅝	BanstrCll Ll	356	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	1⅞	Banner .06		5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
	1⅛	Barclay .04	73	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	BarcoCa .12	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2	Barnes Eng		1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅝	Barnwel Ind	64	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
	4⅛	BarryWr .40	6	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	8	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	21	6	3⅛	3	3	
	1⅛	Baruch Fost	21	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1	Berwick ET		69	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	Benrus Crp	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	1⅜	Berg Ent		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
	2⅞	Berg Bruns	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	9⅝	Brg B pf1.15		2	14½	14½	14½	
	1	BernzOmc		18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2⅜	BervenC .12		33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	BethCp .10e	6	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	1	Beverly Ent		32	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	10	25	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— 1
	12⅜	Big Ber 1.32	6	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	BigVSu .15e	4	10	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
	5⅞	BinnySm .60	7	29	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
	3½	Blessng .05e	8	2	5	5	5	
	1½	Blount .08	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	5	42	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	10	78	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Bowne .24	7	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
	9⅞	BowVall .10	67	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
	1⅛	BradRa .10e	6	43	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
	6½	BradfdC .20	17	152	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	3⅝	BraniffAr wt		12	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
	10	Brascan A 1	4	64	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Breeze Corp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	13⅝	BrewerC .80	3	22	19⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	1⅛	Brody Seat		8	2	2	2	— ⅛
	4⅛	BrooksP .23	5	9	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
	1⅛	BrownCo wt		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	8⅛	BrnF B .52b	9	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	7-16	BrwnF pf.40		3	5	5	5	
	7-16	BRT Rl .30e		11	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
	1⅛	BRT Rlt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
	9⅛	BTU Eng	15	20	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
	3⅝	Buell In .30b	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	Bufidex Inc	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	7⅛	Bundy 1.08	13	41	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Burgess Ind	7	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
	5⅛	Burnsint .40	8	52	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
	3⅛	Butlerlnt .50	4	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	14⅛	Buttes G Oil	5	135	27	21	22	+ ⅛

C

	1⅜	Cablcom Gn	7	25	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
	1⅛	Cagles In A	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
	6⅛	Caldor .15b	9	89	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
	3	Calcomp		19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
	9	Cal PrtCm 1	13	17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
	5	Camco Inc	7	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
	2⅞	CaChbA .25e		3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	9⅝	Campin .40b	3	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
3 15-16	1⅜	CdnExp GO	9	18	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	—1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Cdn Homstd	31	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	CdnPA 1.50	6	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	CdnOcc .25e	9	34	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
44⅝	27½	Cdn SuprOil	11	2	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	
3½	1⅝	Canoga .10e	15	87	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
2⅝	½	Capehart Cp		31	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
23⅝	14⅞	Carbon .80a	5	77	20⅞	19⅝	20	— ½
6⅞	3⅛	Caressa .24	6	52	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ½
83	57	Carnat 1.20a	16	18	73	72⅝	73	+ ¼
1⅜	⅛	Carr wt		23	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3⅝	1⅛	Carrols Dev		37	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	10½	Castle AM 1	4	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17⅞	CasFd 1.20a		16	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Castleton In	8	38	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8	2⅝	Castlwd .20e	7	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Cavitrn .30e	9	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅞	⅛	CelluCraft	8	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
38	30⅞	CenM pf3.50		z30	36⅛	35½	35½	— ¼
41½	42	CenPL pf 4		z100	45	45	45	+ ½
5	3¼	CentSec .30e		28	5	4⅞	5	
5⅞	1⅝	Century Fac	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15-16	⅛	Certron Cp		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅝	1	Catec Corp	12	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Champ Hom		380	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Chartr Mad	5	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅝	CHB Food	4	32	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Chem Exp		22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	¾	Chicken Unl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	2⅝	Child World	14	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	15-16	Christian Co	20	28	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cinerama		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Circle K .32	6	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Citation .40	8	6	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	CityGsFl .60	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	CK Pet .05e	7	50	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	4	Clark Gr .30	14	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
10	5⅜	Clarkson .36	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Clarostat	13	7	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
8⅛	5⅛	Clausing .48a	3	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	CMI Corp	5	10	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7	2-16	CMI Inv wt		25	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
25⅛	3	Coachm .10e	13	273	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ 1⅛
7	3⅝	CoffMat .38r	13	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅝	1¼	Cohuinc .12t	19	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	ColeNat .60	7	14	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
16	5⅛	Coleman .44	16	127	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ½
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	10	282	16⅛	14⅞	16⅛	+
15½	11⅛	ComilMtl .60	4	32	13	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅛	1⅜	Comdor BM		33	5⅜	4⅛	5⅛	+ 1⅛
10	4⅝	CoPsycC .20	7	16	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	14½	ComPS 1.60	7	7	19	19	19	
7⅝	3½	Compo Ind		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	10	17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3	7-16	Comput Inst		31	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—
1⅝	½	Comput Inv		80	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅞	5⅛	Conchem .40	33	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅜	1⅛	Concrd Fab	2	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	3	34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	Conrock .60	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1	Conroy Inc		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	9	39	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	14	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Consyne Cp	8	102	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Cont Mater		27	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1	⅛	Cont Tel wt		2	½	½	½	
2⅛	13	Cook Ind .40	3	23	16⅛	16	16	
12½	15⅛	CookPnt V 7	7	7	18	18	18	
4⅞	2⅛	Cooper Jar		5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Cordon Intl		2	3	3	3	
19⅝	8⅛	Core Labs	6	23	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	— ½
24	14½	CorrBk 1.20	9	9	23⅝	21⅞	23⅛	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Cosco Inc		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Coit Corp	4	55	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ½
17¼	4⅛	CoxCbl Com	22	33	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
10⅝	2	Craig .05e	6	167	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CramrE .11t	71	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Crompton		3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	19⅝	Cross AT .92	14	9	35	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	CrowlyM .40	6	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
27⅜	14⅝	CwnCPf .60r	3	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	6	14	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	CrutcR .55e	8	72	6	5½	5⅞	
15⅝	7	CrystlO .40e		8	9	8⅝	9	— ¼
8⅛	5⅜	CSE Cp .40	5	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Cubic Cp .20		37	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Curtis Math	13	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

D

4⅝	1⅞	Damon Cre		125	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅞
6⅝	2⅛	Damson Oil	71	83	4⅛	4	4⅛	
16½	13	Danielln .14	6	16	13⅞	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
43	27⅜	Data Dcumt	6	32	38	37	37½	— ½
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	7	405	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e		19	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
½	⅛	DCL Inc		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5⅝	3½	DeJurA .10e		1	5	5	5	
10⅝	3⅝	Del Labs .24	6	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	DeltaCp Am		25	11-16	⅝	11-16	
8⅝	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	7	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Den Tal Ez	7	12	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	DeRose Ind		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7	1	Designcr Jw		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	2⅛	Dev Co Am		56	5⅝	5	5½	
25⅝	19⅝	DiamD 1.72t	4	27	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Digicon Inc	6	9	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	DisFab .02e	9	18	2⅜	2	2⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11	Diversey .56	6	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11-16	1-16	Dlvrsf In wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
11⅝	5⅛	Dixilyn .20e	3	10	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
37⅝	17⅛	Dome Petrl	12	35	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Donkeny .30	8	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5¼	DowneyS .30	5	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	DrexUtl 1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	4⅛	DrgFair .48	7	11	17⅝	16⅛	17⅛	
25	11⅝	DuplxPd .60	14	28	18⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	4	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	7	29	3	2⅞	3	
4⅛	2⅝	DynAmer	7	38	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9½	2⅛	Dynell .14t	35	49	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛

E

2⅝	⅜	Eagle Cloth		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	3⅛	ErlScheb .36	13	14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
16½	8⅛	EarthRes 1	6	63	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
33	18⅝	EasonO .10r	16	18	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅛	EstrnC 1.10a	5	7	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅝	3½	Ecodyne	9	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	6	108	34	29⅞	33⅛	— 2½
4½	1	Edmos Cp		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅝	2⅛	Edo Corp	9	46	8⅝	8	8½	— ⅛
13⅞	4½	Edwrds .38a	4	27	13	10⅛	13	
7⅛	3½	EnrnhPh .10	8	43	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6	1⅛	ElcorCh .02e	8	26	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	El Hose .40	12	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	ElAudD .21t		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	8½	Electrog .80	10	8	12⅝	12	12⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	ElecEng .32	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14	7	ELT .10e	7	21	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	ErnstEC .40	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Ero Ind	20	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	Esq Rad El	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	2½	EssexCh .20	7	100	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Etz Lav .09e	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .18r	7	16	8	7⅞	8	

F

16½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	9	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FairmC .14e	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	14⅝	FalconS .48e	5	271	38	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅞
6⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	12	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Family Rec	3	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	FannyF .42t	13	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Fash Fabric		10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18	6⅝	FayDrg .06e	9	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		31	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12	9⅝	FedRlty 1.24	10	10	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		130	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	Felmnt .12e	26	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		28	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Fideico Gt		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	13-16	Fields Plast		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Filmways	5	28	6	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	FinGen .36b	12	22	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	FinGnA .36b		2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FstHrt pf.50		1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		34	⅝	½	½	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		11	8	7⅝	8	
7⅛	3	Fstmark .24		20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	FischrP .48t	18	48	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	FitchbG 1.38	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Flagg Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7	4½	Flavorland	5	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
19	6⅝	Flight Safty	11	13	19	19	19	
1½	⅜	Flock Ind		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	26	2⅞	2	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	33	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Flowers .36	6	16	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ 1⅛
30⅛	10⅛	FlukeJ .72t	10	96	31⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
25	14⅝	Fly Dia Oil	5	43	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
84⅝	57⅝	FordCan 5a	6	z200	83	83	83	— 1
6⅛	3	Forest City		17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	11	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
3½	1⅛	Franklin Rl		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24	18½	Fresnillo 1b	8	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Frieden .16a	3	9	4⅛	4	4	
4½	2½	Frier Ind		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Frigitmp .55t	8	33	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
16½	6⅝	Frigitronic	30	210	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	6	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Frontier Air	9	316	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ 1
28⅝	17½	FrontrAir pf		2	32	30½	32	+ 3⅛
2⅛	1½	FrontAir wt		63	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛

G

7½	4¼	Gabriel .28	7	18	7⅝	7½	7½	
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cpt	19	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	5	Garan .32a	7	18	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
39⅝	14⅛	Gearhart .48	7	29	27⅝	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
1⅛	½	Ge Buildrs		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	12	Gen Ed Svc	7	4	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
2	7-16	G Housewar	27	2	2	2	2	
1⅛	½	Gen Resrcs		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	8	5	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd .80	3	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	Giant Y .40a	66	0	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Gilbert Cos		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	1¼	Gladding Cp		45	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	41	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	19	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
63⅝	34⅞	Glatfl pf2.50		41	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— 1⅛
10⅝	4⅛	GlenDlc .23t	13	18	9	8⅛	9	+ 1
12⅝	3½	Globeln .40a	6	33	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
0	4⅛	Glosser .30	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11	4⅛	Gloucstr En	4		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Glover .10e	4	6	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Gldblatt .24	13	4	4	3⅞	4	
24⅝	12⅛	Golden Cycl		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
8½	1⅛	GoldnW .10e	11	81	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
1⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	13	5	15-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Goodrich wt		28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	GorinSt .10e	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17½	10	GormR .90a	8	5	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
7⅛	13-16	Gouldinc wt		58	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GouldIT .57e	30	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3⅛	GrandA .15e	9	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10	6	GrandCrl .30	7	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	1	Gt Lk Ch .30	18	96	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ 1⅛
5	2⅛	GtLakR .15r	20	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅞	GrScotS .10r	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Greenman	5	34	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	GREIT .40	5	20	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Greyhd C	69	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	4⅛	GR' C .40	4	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	GrossTlc .90	8	4	11½	11½	11½	
9	4⅛	Grow C .32b	8	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
1⅛	13-16	GSC En .42r	21	0	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅜	GTI Corp		8	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
⅝	⅛	GuardMt wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
32½	23⅝	GHOilCan 1	8	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	8	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Gifstrm LD		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

H

8⅝	6⅛	HallsMot .46	5	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	HampD.1 .5e	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12½	7½	Hanovr Pelr	20	90	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	2	HanvrSe R'I		10	3	2⅝	3	
29⅝	6	Harland .22	13	11	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ¼
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .30b	6	227	19¼	17⅝	19	+ 1
16	6⅝	HartzM .05e	14	71	13	12½	13	+ ½
1⅛	5-16	Harvey Grp		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	15	4	4⅝	4	4½	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	HawalA .10r	15	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	2¼	Health Chm	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	11-6	Helrick Ins	10	14	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
3½	¾	Helmm Mtg		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	5⅝	Her Mal .48	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	HiShear .27e	16	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Highlnd Cap		4	4	4	4	
5	3⅛	Hillhavn .32	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅝	6	Hitrnic .20	13	40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Halmn Ind		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	6⅝	HomeOA .50	10	6	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18½	HomeOB .50	8	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
20	16⅝	HormelG 1	7	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
8½	3⅛	Horn Hardrt		10	5½	5½	5½	
7	3⅝	HospM .55e		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		16	7-32	7-32	7-32	+1-16
11⅛	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	32	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Hotelin 1.40	10	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	HousRon .20	8	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	House Vi .32	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
35½	19⅝	HoustOil .60	12	589	35⅛	33⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
4½	⅜	Howell .05e	3	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	HubelA 1.40	10	10	32⅝	32	32⅛	+ ⅜
34	18⅝	Hubel'B 1.40	10	3	32⅝	32¼	32⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
36½	16⅝	HudB O 1.40	10		36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
7⅝	4	Huffman .40		58	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
20½	11⅛	HuskyO .80	5	72	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
6⅝	2	Hycel Inc	30	13	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
26	17⅛	HygrdFd 1e	5	12	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ 1

I

8	4½	ICB C .20e	11	25	8	7⅝	8	
6⅛	2⅛	ICH C .32t	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	7	ICM R 1.29e	7	2	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	2⅞	ImpCh .24e	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	1½	Imper Ind		21	2⅛	2	2	
29⅛	21⅝	ImpOil A .80	1	189	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ¼
12⅛	2	Incoterm A	9	14	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	3	1⅞	1	1⅞	
1⅞	⅜	Instrum Sys	20	68	1⅛	1		
18½	5⅝	InsSy pf.25e		5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	8	11	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	IntlAlum .20	7	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
1⅝	5-16	Intl Banknot	12	43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	6⅝	Int Cour .24	17	25	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		26	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	6⅛	IntGenin .70	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Int Proteins		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	13-6	Int Stretch		59	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
35⅛	18⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	17	33⅛	32⅛	32½	— 1
18½	8¼	Interpool	5	32	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Interway Cp		5	7	6⅞	7	
3⅛	1	Investm Fla		7	1½	1½	1½	
22	7⅛	Invivers A	6	17	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅛	InvDivers B	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	14	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	6	7½	7⅛	7½	— ¼
5⅛	1⅝	Irvinind .16t	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
⅝	9-16	ITI Corp	12	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16

J

10⅝	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	6	20	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
14⅝	5⅛	JacobE .40e	5	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Jamswy .11t	5	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11	3⅝	Jeannet .20b	6	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
28	15⅞	John Pd .30	12	3	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	25	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛

K

11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	246	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		15	7	6⅝	6⅝	
27¼	17	KanebS .90b	7	51	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
⅝	⅛	Kavanau		7	9-16	9-16	9-16	+ ⅛
4	2	KayCp .02e		4	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	3	KenwinS .34	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
21½	11⅞	Kewane .48a	8	246	19½	18⅝	19⅝	
3	1	Kay Co .08		2	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Keystind .r	4	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	11	26	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7	KingRd .15e	14	1	8	8	8	
7⅝	1⅛	Kingstip .20	5	14	6½	5⅝	6½	+ 1
41⅝	20¼	Kirbyin .22c	5	71	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Kit Mfg		23	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	Kleinerts		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	KnickT .05e	6	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
23⅝	7⅝	Kolmorg .40	13	36	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	8	39	13	11⅛	13	+ 1⅛

L

5⅛	2⅝	LaBarge .04	4	13	3	3	3	
8	3½	LafyRad .26	11	518	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅜	Lake Shore	19	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	LaMaur .20	12	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	2¼	LaPoint .30e	7	4	6	6	6	
2	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Laneco .04e	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4½	LCA Cp .45	25	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅛	3-16	LCA Cp wt		25	5-16	5-16	5-16	
9⅛	5½	LeathCc .36	12	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
21½	12	Lee Entr .52	10	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Lee Nat		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	2⅞	Lee Pharm		44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	8	8	9⅝	9	9⅝	
8½	3½	LesliFay .40	8	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9½	2⅛	Levitin .20	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	LewisBF .24	5	9	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
7	1⅛	Liberty Fab	319	16	6½	6¼	6⅛	— ¼
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	8	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Lincoln Am	18	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1	LodgeS .1e	5	8	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
18⅛	7½	Lohmn .80a	8	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		96	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .12e		1	2	2	2	
22⅛	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
3⅛	1⅝	LSB Ind .14t	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		34	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2	Lundy Eler	40	11	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
2⅛	⅜	Lynch Corp		37	2⅛	2	2⅛	

M

1⅝	½	Macrod Inu		10	13-16	¾	¾	
7⅛	8	Me PbS 1.32	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Mangood .60	14	3	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	MansfdT .10	10	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
2⅛	1 1-16	Marindua B	72	3	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	
7½	1⅛	Marlene Ind	5	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	5	18	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
28	5⅛	MartPr .50a	10	38	27	26½	26⅝	— ¼
7⅛	3⅛	Masind .10e	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅝	5⅝	Masnelin .30	7	42	31	30⅛	31	+ ¼
2½	1	Masterg Inc	9	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	3½	MaterRe .20	15	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2	MauiBro .10	6	42	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
5⅝	2⅝	McCulO .21t	10	89	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	McDonh .20	5	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cr		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9½	4⅝	Medalst .40b	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Medaln Grp		13	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
2⅝	1⅛	Medco Jwlv	238	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3	Medenco .72	6	33	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	MediaGn .34	10	42	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
13⅛	6	Megolm .1t	4	184	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ ⅜
14⅝	6⅛	Mem Co .80	6	7	14	14	14	
2⅛	⅞	Mercant Ind		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Metrocare		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1	Mich Genl		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅞	11⅛	MichSug .1a	1	31	15¼	15	15	— ¼
6⅛	5	M'cklbry .12	4	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2⅛	Midld Co .10		2	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Mid'dGls .20	7	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect	8	98	18⅞	18	18⅝	— ¼
9	3⅝	Miller H		2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
37	17⅞	MillerWo .40	12	66	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	8	Mil Roy .28e	9	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1½	½	Mission IT		14	¾	¾	¾	
20	11	MoPac .20	8	98	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
18⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	5	29	17⅝	17½	17½	
5½	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	6	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
11⅝	4¼	Molycrp wt		32	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	MnGth .60e		15	4	4	4	
5⅝	2⅞	Morton S .32	6	35	5⅛	5	5¼	— ¼
6½	3	MortsSup .48	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6	3¼	Mov Star .32	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅞	⅜	Movielab	4	25	1	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	5	39	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅞	MultiAm .20	10	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	MWA .45b	7	2	7½	7½	7½	

N

5⅛	1⅝	Napco .06e	5	3	4½	4⅛	4½	
5⅞	3½	Nat Atlalla	12	13	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17	8½	Nat CSS	9	47	16⅛	15½	16	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	N Disir .16	4	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	NatHlth Ent		127	15-16	13-16	15-16	+1-16
1⅛	½	Natind wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	17	68	7⅝	7½	7½	
16⅝	8⅝	Nat Patent	42	247	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Nat Semms		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	⅜	Nat System	6	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8½	NatwHo .28	13	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Nelly Don		24	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
2	1⅛	Nelson LB		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Neoplex .05	17	2	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	15-16	NestLM .10e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	9⅛	Newcor .90	4	1	15	15	15	
35⅝	17⅛	NENucir .8	13	15	28⅛	27⅝	27½	— 1
15	8⅛	NHamp .50e	7	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
1	7-16	New Idria		16	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
20⅛	8½	NMex Ariz	267	4	16½	16	16	— ½
4½	1⅛	Newpark Rs	8	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅞	1⅛	N Proc .75r	16	52	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ¼
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	10	51	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
8⅝	.	NewbE .16b	4	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Nexus .14	7	5	1½	1½	1½	
13⅞	5⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
3⅞	⅞	Noel Indust	7	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅞	No'ex Cp	84	21	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ½
4½	1⅜	Nortek Inc	6	9	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
1	¼	NoAmMt wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
11¼	5⅛	NorAm Roy	10	37	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	20	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Novo Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	NumacO Gs	18	61	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

O

8⅝	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	10	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
24⅝	12⅞	Offshore Co	4	11	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Ohio Art .24	18	27	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
33½	16	OhioB 1.40a	3	30	31⅞	30⅞	31½	+ 1¼
17	8	OnLine Sys	13	93	15	14⅝	15	
69⅝	30	OOklep Cop		z950	43	39½	43	+ 3¼
2¼	⅝	Originala		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
8⅞	3½	OrioleHo .20	7	137	10½	8⅝	9¾	+ 1½
1⅞	13-16	Ormand Ind	14	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	6	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
9¼	5¼	OverhDr .40	13	28	8½	8	8	— ¼
3⅛	2⅛	Ozark Air		33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛

P

2½	¾	P&F Indust		418	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		10	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
16¼	13⅞	PGE pf1.37		5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		3	14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅛	PGRd pf1.25		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	12¼	PG pfA 1.25		1	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
13¼	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
26½	23¼	PG 9.2pf2.32		6	26¼	25⅞	26½	
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
23⅞	20¼	PGE 8pf 2		5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
24	20⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
29	24½	PG 9.4pf.37		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	28	P 10.46pf2.62		17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	PNwTel 1.28	9	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	19½	PallCorp .24	16	114	28⅞	27	28¼	+ ⅞
13½	6⅛	PanOcean O	116	104	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Pandl Bradf	14	74	6⅛	5½	6	+ 1⅛
5⅝	2¼	Pantast .10e	5	9	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
6¼	3	ParaPk .10a	3	8	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
9⅝	3⅝	ParkCh .48a	6	15	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Park El .10e		7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
31	11	Parsons .70e	6	12	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
3¼	¾	Pat Fashion	18	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5	2½	Patagonia		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅞	2⅛	PatoCG .45e	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	6½	PatrkP .86t	5	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
13⅞	7	Paxall .68a	6	z800	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PeerTu .28a	28	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Perncor Inc	13	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅝	1½	Penn Dix wt		25	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	PennEng .60	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	PenRlE 1.15	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14	PenTrl 1.20	5	11	19	19	19	
11⅝	4⅝	PepCom .44	4	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
6⅝	4	PerinlCp .35	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	¾	Permaner		182	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	36	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		16	7	7	7	
7⅛	4½	Phil LD .54r	3	28	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
7½	3	Phoenix Sil	6	23	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9	2⅛	PicNPay .16	9	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Pioneer Sys		24	15-16	⅞	15-16	
7⅛	2⅛	PionTx .85e	3	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	11⅛	PitDeMoin 1	12	2	18	18	18	
39	32½	Pittway Cp	13	15	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	14	PlacDv 1.20	11	5	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅛
13¼	3¼	Plant Ind	31	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
18	13½	Plantrnc .12	12	18	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
3	1	Plaza Rit In		5	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	23	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	⅛	PNB MR wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
15	9⅝	PneuSca .80	10	z300	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
13⅞	4⅝	Pneumo .80	5	82	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	4⅝	Iolychr .29t	14	4	6½	6½	6½	
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	21	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8½	Pratt Lmb 1	15	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	8	4	4½	4½	4½	
27⅝	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	13	19	23⅝	22⅝	23½	— ¼
3½	1½	PrimMt .12t		4	2½	2⅜	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	PropCT 1.16	8	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	7½	ProvGas .80	7	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	3	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3⅞	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Pulte Hmes	48	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	PuntaGrd ls	12	9	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅞	3½	Purepac Lb	11	1	7	7	7	

R

7½	3¼	Racon .20a	3	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18⅛	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	10	14	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
26⅛	10½	RangrO Can	40	27	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
14⅝	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		15	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	9⅞	RaymPr .40	49	3	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
6⅛	2⅞	RB Indust	8	6	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
2⅛	1	Reading Ind		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	12⅝	RealEst 1.40	11	2	15	15	15	— ¼
14⅛	9	RltRef 1.85e	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Redlaw Ent	22	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4½	1⅛	Refrig Trns		1	4½	4½	4½	
15-16	5-16	Rel Grp wt		21	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
13⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80a	7	7	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ½
9-16	1-16	RepMtln wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26⅛	17	Rep NY .88	4	5	21	21	21	— ¼
25½	4⅛	ReschCtt .88	28	325	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
17½	5⅝	Resistflx .50	7	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Resrtsintl A	3	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Resrtsintl B	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		27	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1	RET Inc Fd		48	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
19⅝	28⅝	RET pf4.38		2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
2	½	Rex Noreco		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	RH Med Svc	1	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1¼	Ribiet Prod		10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	¾	Richton Int	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	8½	Riley Co	8	22	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
14⅝	4⅝	RisdonM .36	33	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
7¼	2⅝	RLC Corp	13	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
35⅞	17	Robintech	5	159	24	22¼	23½	+ 1
4	2	Roblin Ind	5	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	6	7	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ¼
6¼	2⅞	Rocor Intl	16	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Rogers Corp	58	8	10½	10¼	10½	
1⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep	5	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5½	2	Rossmor Cp		10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ¼
⅞	1-16	Rossmor wt		10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
15-16	5-16	RoyBusn Fd		5	½	½	½	
2⅝	1¼	RSC Indust	11	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	3⅝	Rudick pf.56		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	½	Rusco Ind		44	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Russell .72	4	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
9⅛	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	5	3	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
24⅛	11¼	RyanH .40	15	471	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅜
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛

S

17½	3¼	Salem .24t	6	19	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
20¼	7¼	Sambos .15e	12	444	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12½	9½	SDie G pf 1		2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	10	20	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	Schenut .60g	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Schiller Ind	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Sc Mgt .09e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14½	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	22	13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
12⅛	6	Scrivner .50	4	3	12	11⅞	12	
15⅝	12	Scurry Rain	6	2	14	14	14	
⅞	⅜	Seaport Cp		1	½	½	½	—1-16
4⅛	2½	Sears Ind	14	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
9½	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		65	15-16	13-16	15-16	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
8	3⅝	Selas Corp		4	6	5⅞	6	
1⅞	7-16	Seligm Asso		8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16	7⅛	SeligLatz 1b	6	10	15½	15½	15½	
7½	3⅝	Semich .14t	7	3	4⅞	4⅝	4½	— ¼
4⅝	1⅜	Servo Corp	7	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3⅛	⅞	Servotr .10r	5	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	6	9	6½	6¼	6½	
2⅛	⅞	SG Sec .51e		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅞	10	SG Se pf1.70		4	14	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	10	15	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Shawin .50b	13	55	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
7½	2	ShearH .20e	3	93	7½	7⅛	7½	
6¼	1-16	Shelter Res		80	3	2⅞	3	
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	20	69	25½	24⅞	25	— ¼
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	10	15	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	5	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ¼
10¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sigmal .05e	8	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	SikesCp A		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Silo Inc		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Simkins .60	5	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Simplex Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	3⅛	Sky City .28t	7	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
6	⅞	Solitron		124	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
8⅝	4	Sonder Brdc	5	6	8½	8½	8½	
15½	4⅝	Soundsn .40	76	80	16	14½	15⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	17½	SCEO pf1.68		z100	21	21	21	+ ¼
26½	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
101½	88	SCE pf8.70		1	96	96	96	
16¼	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		6	15¼	15	15	
14⅝	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	10⅝	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	39⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	16	20	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅜
12	7⅝	Sowest Airl	9	61	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	SwtGFin .20		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	3	Specty Rest	6	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
9	4⅝	Spector .10e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Spectro .12t	4	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	SpedOP .11t	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Spelzmn Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	15-16	Spencer .02e		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	4	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Splentex .48	12	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	SSP Ind .24	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	StdCont .03r	4	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅞	Std Metl .50t	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	8	42	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	7	13	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18½	7⅝	StdProd 1.10	7	20	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ 1
2⅝	½	Totchin Inst		33	13-16	13-16	13-16	
103	93	TolEd pf 10		z300	102	101	101	— 1½
9	4⅝	ToppsGu .20	7	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
10½	7½	Torin Cp .60	16	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	11	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1½	⅝	StdProd wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
27	10¼	StdShrs .40r		18	25¼	24⅝	25	— ½
10⅛	8	Stange .10	20	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
1⅝	15-16	Stardust Inc		5	1½	1½	1½	
12	8⅛	StarSup .68a	4	9	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
10⅝	3¼	Steelmt .23r	2	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
16½	10¼	Stepn Ch .52	7	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	¼	Stevcoknit	156	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9¼	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	3	47	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .05e	6	12	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
1	7-16	Summit Org	5	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
16	14⅝	Sun Elec	10	28	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
7	3¼	Sunair .30e	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9½	6	SupFdSv .32	6	10	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
3½	1⅛	Supercr .10e	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5	1½	Supindl .2b	8		4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2⅝	15-16	Susquhana		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	2⅝	Susquhan pf		6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
⅝	⅛	SutrMtg wt		5	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Synaloy .05r	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	4	565	31⅝	30½	31⅛	+ ¼
7	15-16	System Eng		267	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜

T

1⅛	½	Tech Sym		14	⅞	13-16	3-16	—1-16
6⅛	2⅝	Techcl Oper		6	4⅛	4	4	
3	⅝	Techcl Tape	4	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1¼	Techtrl .05e	6	8	3	3	3	+
22⅝	14	Tejon R .20a	13	1	17½	17½	17½	
4⅛	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	5	5	4	4	4	
3⅞	1	Tenna Corp		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		37	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	TennFS .40e		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Tensor Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	89	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
16⅛	9	TerraCh .60	3	58	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	2	TesoroPt wt		93	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
58⅛	48	TxPL pf4.56		z25	56	56	56	+ 1
3⅞	2	Texstar .15t	8	15	3½	3¼	3⅝	— ¼
16	7⅛	Textron wt		2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	Thorof Mkt		5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
12⅛	7¼	Thriftimt A	67	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
4½	⅝	Tidwell Ind		22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .40	8	27	14⅛	13½	13⅞	
4	⅞	Town Cntry		16	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	4	4	5⅞	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Trans Lux		9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7¼	TriSMtr .80	8	25	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝	3⅞	Trico Ind	9	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2¼	Tubos Mex	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+1-16
13	2⅝	Turbodyne	22	31	10⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ¼
7⅛	2⅞	TwinFair In	10	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

U

19⅝	10¼	U&I 1.20a	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
4⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .12a	6	18	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅞	1⅜	UNA .10a		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	1⅞	Unimax Grp		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
9¼	6⅝	UnGas A .64	8	1	8½	8½	8½	+
11⅛	4⅛	UnA Pr .43a	6	2	8½	8⅛	8½	—
5⅞	2⅛	Un Asbestos	31	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
15-16	5-16	UnBrand wt		42	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
14⅝	10½	UnCosF .43b	8	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	11	10	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
2	7-16	UnNat Corp		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
6½	1¼	U Nat Cp pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3¼	UnRltT .52e		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
5-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9	4	US Ban Trst		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	3½	US Filtr .20	8	90	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅞	US LsgRl E		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
¾	¼	US LsgR wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	8	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛	— ¼
22	14⅝	US Redu .60	4	14	19⅝	19½	19½	
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	3	7½	7½	7½	+
21⅝	7½	Unitek .20	13	9	20	20	20	
6⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .08e	7	73	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+
8	3	UnivRun .36	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
7⅝	3⅛	UnvSav .44	6	14	7	7	7	
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	6	23	3⅛	2	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	UV Ind wt		110	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅛

V

9¼	4	VallesSl .62t	8	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+
9⅝	8¼	Valmac Ind	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	
4	2⅛	Valspar .34	9	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+
2⅝	⅞	ValuLin .0'e		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	80	6⅛	6	6⅛	+
12⅝	5⅛	Veecoins .32	10	27	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
22	5⅛	VermtA .40b	10	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	6	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+
4⅝	1⅛	Vesely Co	47	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
2½	13-16	Viking Genl		2	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	⅝	Vikoa Inc		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Vishay Intrt	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Voplex .68	22	3	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
7⅛	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	4¼	Vulc Inc .36	3	5	7⅛	7	7	
12⅞		Vulcinc pf 1		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

5¼	2¼	WabMg .10a	11	21	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	4⅞	Wackni .28a	8	5	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	WadelEq .10	14	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	5	WagnrEl .48	14	21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
4⅝	1½	Walnoco Oil	11	21	2⅞	2 11-16	2 11-16	— ⅛
18	13⅝	WalcoN .40b	5	3	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16	11⅞	WRIT 1.23	11	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Weiman Co		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Welco .0e	9	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	6½	WestChP .40	6	10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
52½	42	WTex pf4.40		z250	51¼	51	51	+ ⅜
1	⅜	Westats Ptl	10	114	10	9⅝	10	
	⅛	Westby Fsh		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .10	11	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8⅝	4⅛	WstFinl .15a	5	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
8	½	Whippny .60	11	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Whitehal Cp	4	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	WhitingCp 1	4	13	16	16	16	— ¼
	⅛	Whittakr wt		25	7-16	⅜	⅜	
3⅛	1½	Willcx Gibb		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	Wmhous .30	3	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .20	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅛	6	Worcest Crl	4	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Work Wr .60	18	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅞	Wrather Cp		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1 13-16	11-16	Wright Har		1	1 13-16	13-16	1 13-16	+1-16
3½	2⅛	WTCAir .1t	25	10	3	3	3	
18¼	7½	WUI Inc .60	7	29	17	16⅝	17	— ¼
5⅝	3⅛	WyleLab .24	8	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅝	2	Wynnin .15e	6	14	9	8⅝	9	
12½	6½	WymBn .50a	8	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomlsing	25	1	3½	3½	3½	
22⅝	12⅛	Xonics Inc	32	20	14	13½	13½	— ½
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .10e	9	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	ZeroMfg .28	5	7	8⅝	8	8⅝	
8	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		97	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜

NYSE Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

	9⅝	WestgEl .97	40	1583	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
	19⅝	Wstvco 1.50	11	28	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	3	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	30	741	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	— ⅜
	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		50	61⅛	60	61⅛	— ⅛
	10⅛	WhelFr .40a	11	44	19⅝	18⅞	19½	— ½
	61	WhelLE 5.75		z10	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ½
	14⅝	WheelPlt Stl	4	12	19½	19	19⅛	— ½
	51	WhelPlt pf 6		z30	57	57	57	
	41	WhelPlt pf 5		z110	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	23	441	30	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
	8⅛	WhitCon .90	6	203	22⅝	21⅝	22½	
	29	WhitC pfC 3		3	36	35	36	— ⅜
	5	White Mot		63	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	Whittaker	33	539	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	7⅛	Wickes .75r		82	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	11	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	22½	WllmsCos 1	4	522	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
	4½	WilshrO .16e	8	17	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	27⅝	WinnDx 1.44	15	12	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Winnebago		37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	27	26⅞	26⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
	89⅝	WisE pf8.90		260	101½	101¼	101½	+ ½
	15½	WisGas 1.70	8	30	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ½
	24⅝	WisG pf2.55		5	27⅝	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	17⅛	Witco 1.20	13	15	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	16	106	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Wometco .60	8	12	15⅛	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
	3	WoodsCp .48	3	33	6	5⅞	6	
	12⅛	Woods Pete	5	8	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	87	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅜
	21	Wolw pf2.20		9	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ½
	2⅝	World Airw	7	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	18	3	67	65⅝	67	+ 1⅛
	1⅝	Wyly Corp		21	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
	46⅝	XeroxCp 1	18	425	58	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅜
	6⅝	Xtra Inc	23	44	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
	4⅛	Yates Ind	100	6	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
	8⅝	YngsDr .60a	6	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
	7¼	ZaleCorp .80	11	132	25	24⅝	25	
	9	Zale pfA .80		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	88	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ½
	2⅛	Zayre Corp	638	74	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
	10	ZenithRad 1	22	55	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
	4½	Zurn Ind .32	9	132	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 20, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2115 Abby Glen	340	335	340	+ 5
10960 Abitibi	$10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
2450 Agnico E	345	300	330	—20
100 Agra Ind	$6½	6½	6½	
3949 Alta Gas A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
600 Alta Nat	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
200 Algo Cent	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
1009 Alminex	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
500 Argus C pr	$13½	13½	13½	
5740 Atco A	$14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
1750 BP Can	$11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
500 Banister C	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3819 Bank N S	$40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ¼
100 Baton B	$8	8	8	+ ¼
11742 Bell Canad	$45	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
1200 Beth Cop A	$12	12	12	
1000 Block Brosc	365	360	360	
9172 Bovis Cor	105	100	100	— 4
2821 Braior Res	249	245	246	— 3
450 Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
3300 Brameda	113	113	113	
300 Branda M	475	475	475	
2350 Bridger	385	380	385	+ 5
1300 BC Forest	$20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
1650 BC Phone	$12	11⅝	11⅝	
48600 Brunswk	400	390	395	— 5
930 Budd Auto	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
863 Burns Fds	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
150 Cad Frv	$9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22529 Cal Pow A	$29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ¼
5200 Camflo	$8½	8	8¼	— ¼
700 Campau A	490	480	490	+ 5
4950 C Nor West	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2610 C Pakrs C	$21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
265 Can Perm	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
475 C Cablesy	$14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
450 CGE	$25½	25	25½	+ ½
7305 Cl Bk Com	$25½	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
8216 Cdn Tire A	$49⅞	49½	49½	— ¼
2955 C Utlties	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
400 Canbra	405	400	400	
200 Candel Oil	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
642 Cassiar	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2250 Celanese	490	480	490	+30
700 Chieftan D	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2000 Coch Will	29	29	29	— 1
2010 C Holiday	275	270	270	— 5
1300 Con Bldg	230	225	230	— 4
4950 Con Distrb	420	390	400	—20
16375 Cons Gas	$13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
300 Conwest	350	350	350	
5400 Craigmt	490	480	480	—10
13525 Crush Intl	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
1400 Cyprus	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
3328 Denison	$61⅝	61½	61½	
3822 Dicknsn	490	455	455	—45
3086 Dofasco A	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
1300 Dom Store	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
549 Du Pont	$20	20	20	
2000 Dylex L A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1210 East Mal	190	186	186	— 7
1440 Electro A	$5	480	480	—15
600 Emco	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1200 Falcon C	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1027 Falcon	$33⅝	33	33	— 1
700 Fed Ind A	$6	5⅞	6	
600 Francana	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
95 Fraser A	$19	19	19	— ½
500 Fruehauf	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
970 G Distrb A	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
17100 Gnt Mascl	125	121	121	— 4
2750 Gibraltar	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
125 Goodyear	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
5010 Graff G	$32½	32½	32½	+ ½
700 Granduc	130	130	130	+ 3
250 Granisle	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
850 GL Paper	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
10 Gt W Life	$51	51	51	+ 1
1049 Greyhnd	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
120 Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
2800 Hambro C	175	170	170	
536 Harlequin	$9	9	9	
5305 Hawker S	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
202 Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9300 H Bay Co	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
22080 Hur Eri A	$24½	24¼	24½	
2347 IAC	$18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
280 Indusmin	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
10 Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2374 Inf Mogul	325	315	315	— 5
9010 Intpr Pipe	$13½	13¼	13½	
550 Inv Grp A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
312 Jannock	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
9543 Kaiser Re	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7100 Keps Tran	215	202	202	—13
100 Kelsey H	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12330 Kerr A A	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	
1125 Koffler A	390	385	385	
642 Labatt A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
2900 LOnt Cem	360	350	350	
2277 LL Lac	45	145	145	
200 Lob Co A	$5	5	5	
500 Loeb M	310	300	300	—10
175 Mclan H A	$9	9	9	
11471 MB Ltd	$20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
200 Madsen	48	48	48	— 2
100 M L Mills	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
500 McGraw H	450	450	450	—10
10993 Moore	$51½	51	51	— ¼
6800 Murphy	415	410	415	
167 Nabrs Dip	$27½	27½	27½	+ ½
125 Nat Trust	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12816 Noranda A	$32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
22613 Norcen	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
1200 Nowsco W	$10⅝	10½	10½	
1000 Orchan A	245	240	240	— 5
3185 Oshawa A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
3600 Pamour A	320	310	315	— 5
12750 PanCan P	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
8000 Pembin A	350	350	350	
883 Pine Point	$30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
280 Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6590 Placer	$21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
5300 Que Sturg	105	100	105	— 1
300 Redpath A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
9355 Reed Ostr A	$6¼	6	6¼	
1100 Reichhold	$19½	19	19½	+ 1
8495 Revnu Prp	73	70	73	+ 3
300 Rothman	$14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
200 Scotts	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29446 Shell Can	$16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2995 Sherritt A	$6½	6⅝	6⅝	
2410 Siebens	$11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
100 Sigma	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
3879 Simpsons	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6961 Simpson S	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
848 Slater Stl	$8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
10500 Slat W Can	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
1910 Southm A	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ½
3075 St Brodcst	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
19964 Stelco A	$28⅝	27⅝	28⅞	+1¼
49095 Steep R	247	241	247	+ 5
14750 Sundale O	$7¼	7	7¼	
600 Tara	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
734 Teck Cor A	380	370	370	
500 Teck Cor B	290	290	290	—10
100 Teledyne	$5	5	5	— ⅛
299 Tex Can	$29½	29½	29½	— ¼
1300 Thom N A	$14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
5506 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
1190 Tor Star B	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2077 Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7451 Trans Mt	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
18101 TrCan PL	$11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
1310 Un Carbid	$20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
2690 UGas A	$8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2807 U Keno	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
3800 U Siscoe	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
1000 Upp Can	103	103	103	
500 Van Der	345	335	345	+10
2050 Vestgron	$14¼	14	14¼	
4500 Voyager P	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
200 Weldwod	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
1100 Wstburne	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2700 West Mine	290	290	290	— 4
1450 Weston	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
10 White Pas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5000 Willroy	98	95	98	
875 Woodwd A	$21¼	21¼	21¼	
2300 Yk Bear	217	217	217	— 2
16400 Yukon C	125	115	124	+ 9

Total sales 2,713,876 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5300 Algoma	$ 26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
486 Asbestos	$ 24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
2591 Bank Mont	$ 16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
955 Bombard	320	310	320	+ 10
1350 Can Cement	$ 9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
1450 Cdn Indust	$ 18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
2500 Canron	$ 19	18⅝	19	+ ½
4990 Con Bath	$ 29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
1400 Dom Bridge	$ 27⅛	27	27	— ½
110 Dom Glass	$ 13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10500 Fncl Col	144	140	140	
2250 Imasco	$ 27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
1840 Ivaco	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
300 Molson A	$ 18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
450 Power Cp	$ 9	9	9	+ ⅛
293 Price Co	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
2034 Royal Bank	$ 29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
3800 Roy TrustA	$ 22½	21⅞	22½	+1
160 Steinberg A	$ 16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
100 Trizec	$ 13½	13½	13½	
1600 Zellers	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 556,221 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev	1975-1976 High	1975-1976 Low
Amsterdam	97.80	98.80	100.30	97.80
Brussels	127.32	127.06	137.36	123.74
Frankfurt	150.34	151.98	155.47	150.34
London 30	388.40	396.20	403.40	381.60
London 500	171.25	173.02	175.91	161.71
Milan	85.40	85.26	85.72	81.22
Paris	101.90	102.30	138.70	99.70
Sydney	462.56	460.18	462.56	445.33
Tokyo (n)	339.47	339.88	341.57	336.28
Tokyo (o)	4617.40	4627.02	4629.64	4403.06
Zurich	299.20	303.00	303.10	294.60

(n) New (o) Old.

Weekly net asset value

on January 19, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $34.20

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $24.95

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

European Gold Markets

Jan. 21, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
[illegible]on	124.50	124.90	+0.30
[illegible]ch	125.50	124.50	+0.25
[illegible]s (12.5 kilo)	128.56	127.86	—1.13

[illegible] dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 21, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
[illegible]i Glass	308	Matsu E. Wks.	582
[illegible]n	329	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	149
Nip. Print.	530	Mitsubi Corp.	485
Bank	250	Mitsui Co.	326
Photo	469	Mitsukoshi	470
[illegible]chi	203	Nippon Elec.	205
[illegible]a Motor	734	Sharp	369
[illegible]itoh	355	Shiseido	1,100
[illegible]n Air L.	1,610	Sony Corp.	2,490
[illegible]ai El. Pwr.	686	Sumitomo Bank	341
Soap	488	Taisho Marine	320
Brewery	373	Takeda	222
[illegible]atsu	409	Teijin	186
[illegible]ola	331	Tokyo Marine	615
[illegible]u Ind.	600	Toray	160
		Toyota	450

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅜	3½-3⅝	½-1	10⅝-10⅞
1 M.	4⅞-5⅛	3½-3⅝	1⅛-1⅜	10⅝-10⅞
3 M.	5½-5⅝	3⅝-4	1⅜-1⅝	10½-10⅝
6 M.	6 -6⅛	3⅞-4⅛	6 -6⅛	10⅝-10⅞
1 Y.	6⅝-6⅞	4⅝-4⅞	6⅝-6⅞	11 -11¼

U.K. Spending Drops

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—British consumer spending fell to £8.79 billion in the fourth quarter, down from £8.81 billion in the third quarter and £9.06 billion in the fourth quarter of 1974, the government estimated today. The figures are seasonally adjusted and expressed in 1970 prices. For all of last year, consumer spending totaled £35.65 billion, little changed from £35.74 billion in 1974.

mediolanum selective fund

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Authorised for investment in Italy with notes Mincomes N. 688112 of 18.9.1969 and N. 106273 of 30.5.1975

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Principal distributor: ITALSWISS S.p.A. Società Fiduciaria - Milano

Custodian Bank in Luxemburg: KREDIETBANK S.A. - LUXEMBOURGEOISE

and with second office in Italy: Via Fatebenefratelli, 3 - 20121 Milano

Capital of the fund on 1st December 1975: $ 14,481,627.94 · number of the shares outstanding 1,348,045.541 · net assets value $ 10.74

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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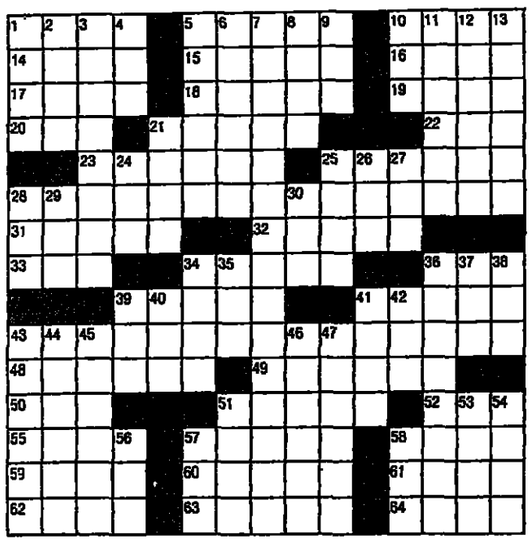
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Hemingway
5 Bout
10 Declines
14 Final or mid-term event
15 Group character
16 Mrs. Nick Charles
17 Like Dali's watches
18 Rec and living
19 Hamilton-Burr meet
20 Recipe abbr.
21 "Je —— beaucoup"
22 Guy's friend
23 Furor
25 Four score
28 "We ——" (with 43 Across)
31 Garbo, e.g.
32 He had not yet begun to fight
33 Asian holiday
34 Madison Square Garden, e.g.
36 —— Jeanne
39 Musical symbol
41 Turns up a card
43 See 28 Across
48 Bryant and Loos
49 Ace, as part of a blackjack
50 Knowledge
51 Derrick
52 Also
55 Catchall abbr.
57 Affirm
58 Canal
59 Shredded
60 Unique
61 —— days' wonder
62 Former movie czar Will
63 Approached an end
64 Soft —— (flattery)

DOWN

1 Hide
2 W. W. II losers
3 "Common Sense," e.g.
4 Elec. unit
5 Angel
6 Paris's Place d'——
7 Author of 28 Across
8 Scholarly volume
9 W. W. II agency
10 Wind up
11 Bribed, as a public official
12 Slightest hint
13 Kellerman and Rand
21 Carry
24 —— man out
25 Volcano
26 Choler
27 Astronaut Grissom
28 White House monogram
29 Be in the red
30 Time period
34 Beverages
35 Kind of pronoun: Abbr.
36 Film-director's bible
37 Sawbuck
38 Part of i.e.
39 Fetch
40 Lee's group: Abbr.
41 Fin
42 Summer cooler
43 "And the Lord —— away"
44 —— customer
45 Consisting of two
46 Miss Stritch
47 Loosed, as one's fury
51 Soft drink
53 Pinta's partner
54 Intense
56 French article
57 Handle roughly
58 Type measures



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Clear
AMSTERDAM	7	44	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Overcast
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Overcast
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	44	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	44	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	14	57	Clear
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	44	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	4	39	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast
LISBON	10	50	Clear
LONDON	8	46	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	53	Sunny
MADRID	9	48	Clear
MILAN	1	34	Cloudy
MONTREAL	−5	23	Cloudy
MOSCOW	−10	14	Snow
MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
NEW YORK	0	32	Snow
NICE	14	57	Clear
OSLO	3	37	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Overcast
PRAGUE	3	37	Snow
ROME	19	66	Rain
SOFIA	2	35	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
TEHRAN	10	50	Rain
TEL AVIV	16	61	Clear
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VENICE	3	37	Cloudy
VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 21, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. *The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them.* Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $7.08
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $8.28
Austral Select Fd ..... $0.39 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF814.45
— (d) Conbar SF779
— (d) Grobar SF355
— (d) Stockbar SF894
(w) Browninvest $13.44
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. $11.75
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. $4.84
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd. $7.41

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.17
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $6.81
(d) Capital Bentinvest LF1,078
(d) Caribico Open-End $113.15
(d) Citadel Fund $3.14
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $859.71
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs. $7.74
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs. $11.72
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V. $8.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF564
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF70.75
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF69.50
— (d) Energievalor SF63.25
— (d) Ussec SF673
— (d) Europavalor SF130.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.13

(w) D.G.G. $39.87
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.10
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.26
(w) Dr Intern. Inv Fd $11.59
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,048

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM23.30
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM75.60

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $15.04
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs Tr. $51.00
— (w) Figelity Equitaire $8.57
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $15.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $25.07
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $10.63
(d) Piaucem BF983
(w) First Intern'l Fd $130.34

(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.64
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $20.47
(d) First Security Corp Fd $29.97
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $25.01
(w) Fonselex Loans Pr SF1,857
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF76.24
(d) Funditalia $10.93
(d) Fund of Nations $6.16
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div) $9.62
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$8.35

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $11.45
— (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd $27.37
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund $5.96
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $7.55
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV $5.879
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet $25.47
(d) Icofund $8.76
(d) Interflix SF304.25
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.93
(w) Intermarket Fund $103.03
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $33.89
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.00
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. $37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $36.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.91
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.04
(d) Japan Selection Fund $48.39
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.72

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Bash. Trust $44.30
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $43.20
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $15.14

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,586
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.70
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F $19.33
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold $26.70

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—†(w) L&Bf Multi-way Fd SF386
—†(w) L&Bf Income Fund SF250.50
(w) Luxfund $18.76
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.01
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.78
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $3.14
(w) N.A.M.F $86.58
(w) Nippon Fund $38.56
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund $6.10
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $6.21
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.88
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund $22.10
(d) Renta Fund LF2,907
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF3,942
(d) Rentinvest LF856
(d) Safe Fund $4.78
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.12
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF60.60
Share Realty N.V. $14.71
Share International N.V. $4.51
SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.51

S.M.C FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF24.55
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.78
— (d) LTF Fund N.V. $7.38
(w) SMH Special Fund DM92.60

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw. R. Est. SF1,550
— (r) Securswiss SF894
(d) Soros Fund $180.94
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF473.25
— (d) Intervalor SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF388.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF211.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF76.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF95.63

(w) Talent (Global Fund $8.07
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $24.95
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. $24.95
(w) Transpacific Fund $19.35

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.b. Sh. SF17
— (d) Bond Invest SF74.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF80.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF120.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest SF59
— (d) Pacific Invest SF77
— (d) Rometac-Inv. SF341.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. SF184.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Er Fst. SF174.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM16.00
— (d) Europafonds DM33.25
— (d) Unifonds DM20.50
— (d) Unirenta DM40.15
— (d) Unispecial I DM61.10
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.98
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. $12.77
(w) Western Growth Fd $3.98
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,322.56
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,483.89
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $415.10
(w) Worldwide Securities $41.76
(w) Worldwide Special $3,643.22

DM — Deutsche Mark. ' — Ex-dividend: † — New. N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid; Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANSPY
SEMYS
YIMTID
PREDIM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IMBUE LOATH JERSEY MAGPIE
Answer: *What the "girth" might be after dieting* — "RIGHT"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

DORIS DAY
Her Own Story

By A.E. Hotchner. Morrow. 305 pp. $8.95.

THE SEARCH FOR SAM GOLDWYN

By Carol Easton. Morrow. 304 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Larry McMurtry

THE stream of Hollywood biography is gathering force; it has already become a river, and it threatens to flood us with a weight of documentation about the Dream Factory that not many of us want. From a reviewer's standpoint the most interesting thing to try and figure out about these books is why they get written. Whose curiosity do they propose to satisfy? Whose interest do they really serve? One would suppose that most of the people who really involve themselves with the lives of movie stars—involve themselves vicariously, that is—do so in order to satisfy certain fantasy needs; this class of readership would probably prefer to get its information from fan magazines than from serious biographies, since a serious biography might make it infinitely more difficult to sustain a satisfactory fantasy about a given star.

Who needs these books, then? Granted the public's right to know, does it really want to know? Or are they written for the film scholars of the future—or to promote flagging careers (few biographies have accomplished that)—or to allow the star to get something off his or her chest—or so a given writer can satisfy a lifelong curiosity about a given star? Or, more mundanely, so a given writer can pay his rent?

With Doris Day's book, the question is rather easily answered. It was clearly written because Doris Day was sick and tired of the image the public had of her—an image that arrested her somewhere around the level of a toothpaste ad. Years, or rather decades, of being thought of as the principal American goody-goody, exemplar of all the right virtues, all the most optimistic attitudes, had finally caused her, not unreasonably, to want the public that hounds her constantly to know, more or less, what her life had really been and what she herself was really like. It is an interesting biography because it exposes with clarity and intelligence the gap between the image and the reality behind it. Doris Day, the Virgin Queen, as it were, of American cinema, had had three marriages, none of them very glorious. One was to a psychopathic sadist, another to a steady, apparently stable man who, over a period of a decade, quietly robbed her of her considerable millions, leaving her not only broke but half a million in debt.

The book is good reading, and makes it clear that life has not been all toothpaste for Doris Day. A. E. Hotchner was chosen to coauthor it because Day admired the frankness of his Hemingway book. Since he operated mainly from interviews, it is essentially Doris Day's own story, nicely organized and edited by Hotel. It illustrates the squeeze widely popular stars must feel, as the industry's need structure publicity grad forces them to assume an i that is dramatically at var with the lives they may be l

Carol Easton's biograph Goldwyn seems to have motivated mostly by Miss Ea curiosity about her subject, a girl she grew up more o across the street from and developed a fascination Goldwyn that she has neve satisfied. Consequently she spent some years gathering formation and anecdotes him, and has produced raphy that is fuller and readable than Alva John book about the same man Great Goldwyn," 1937). however, the same Goldwyn we meet in both books, a emigrant who happened t into pictures at the right and who had sufficient instinct to claw his way to top. All that can fairly be of Goldwyn's character is it was not quite as bad as of Harry Cohn. Goldwyn to have been almost eq fascistic in his methods, bu style was a touch more folk

The book is a vivid en portrait, filled out with reminiscences of many people worked with, or fought Goldwyn. Reading it is a tially no different than re the biography, say, of a successful oil man. Goldwyn a corporate giant, and biography makes interesting ing only because most of people it was necessary for h employ were more inter than he was. That, in fa what makes most Holl biographies worth reading glimpses one gets of peo wit and charm trying to s in a world where wit and were, always, secondary qua

Novelist Larry McMurtry contributes book reviews to Washington Post.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports more than 250 bookstores in 1 munities throughout the United Weeks are not necessarily cons

FICTION

This week	Last week	
1		Curtain, by Agatha Christie
2		Ragtime, by E. L. Doctorow
4		The Choirboys, by Joseph Wambaugh
3		The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone
5		In the Beginning, by Chaim Potok
6		The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins
7		Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow
8		Looking For Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner
9		Shogun, by James Clavell
10		Nightwork, by Irwin Shaw

GENERAL

1		Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven
2		Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter
3		The Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D.
5		Angels, by Billy Graham.
6		Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer
8		*Power!* by Michael Korda.
7		My Life, by Golda Meir.
8		The New Yorker Album of Drawings, 1925-1975
9		The Age of Napoleon, by Will and Ariel Durant
10		Memoirs, by Tennessee Williams

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	A	J			S	H	E			F	E	B
E	L	U	L		S	C	A	P		N	I	R	A
R	I	L	E		P	O	L	I	O		O	F	I	T
M	A	Y	I	B	E	O	F	S	E	R	V	I	C	E
			O	C	T		O	D	E					
		W	I	N		S	C	D		B	A	N	J	O
	J	A	N	U	S		A	I	L		S	E	A	S
A	U	G	U	S	T	O	C	C	A	S	I	O	N	S
O	N	E	S		A	R	T		S	P	A	N	S	
K	E	R	E	S		A	I	R		A	N	S		
			T	U	T		E	S	S					
T	O	T	H	E	R	I	G	H	T	M	A	R	C	H
A	G	R	A		D	O	R	I	A		P	O	L	A
B	L	I	P		U	N	A	R	Y		R	O	U	E
S	E	P			S	S	E				D	E	C	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Misfit hands regularly present problems in bidding, play and defense. If a partnership with a misfit has the high-card values for game, it will usually attempt three no-trump, but the problems involved in trying to make nine tricks are often insoluble.

There was a solution on the diagramed deal, although the declarer did not find it. In the auction, South could certainly have bid three clubs at his first turn, but his passivity did not prevent the partnership's reaching the no-trump game.

East and West defended carefully to give South a serious problem. The opening lead was the diamond king, and East discouraged with the four: As he had raised diamonds, his holding was the minimum West could expect.

West shifted to the heart eight, not the jack, because he wanted East to win with the queen if given the opportunity. South provided the opportunity by ducking, and East duly won with the queen and returned a diamond. West won with the jack, and was careful not to cash his diamond ace: If he had done so, he would have been squeezed later when South cashed three minor suit winners.

Instead, West played another heart, and South was helpless. He persevered with hearts, and West had the setting tricks.

South could have found the winning road if he had thought more carefully about the significance of the bidding.

East's diamond raise on the first round strongly suggested four-card support, in which case West had begun with only diamonds. In standard methods, only one distrib calls for an opening bid o diamond with a three-card four spades, four hearts, diamonds and two clubs.

If South had drawn the ference, he would surely found the winning play, was to take the ace and k hearts quickly, keeping East of the lead, and to pers with hearts at every opport This line of play was indi even without any bidding There was nothing to be g by ducking in hearts.

In the replay, the dian had not been raised. West with three rounds of diam after encouragement from and South finessed twic spades to make nine tricks

NORTH
♠ A K J 10
♡ A K 7 5 4 2
◇ 5 2
♣ 3 4

WEST (D)
♠ Q 7 5 3
♡ J 10 9 8
◇ A K J
♣ 7 4

EAST
♠ 9 4 2
♡ Q 6
◇ 10 7
♣ Q J

SOUTH
♠ 8 6
♡ 3
◇ Q 9 8 3
♣ A K 9 8 6 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ◇	Dbl.	2 ◇	Pass
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	2 NT
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond kin

هكذا من الأصل

Swiss Girl, 17, Wins Downhill

...uth Overcomes Ski Conditions

...STEIN, Austria, Jan. 21 —Doris de Agostini, 17, ...land today became the ...girl to win a World Cup ...as two other 17-year- ...risingly grabbed the top ... driving snow and fog ... the fog made the race for all, the soft snow handicapped the first starters, and De Agostini, ... her high starting num- ... able to shoot past the ...d stars.

The other 17-year-olds, Switzerland's Marlies Oberholzer and Austria's Elfi Deufl, finished second and third.

"I can't really be too happy about the victory because the conditions made it 'n irregular run," said De Agostini.

Switzerland's Marie-Therese Nadig, preparing to defend her Olympic downhill title in Innsbruck, Austria, next month, came in fourth, but Austria's Brigitte Totschnig, starting third, failed to make the top 10.

The topsy-turvy result left the leadership in the World Cup standings unchanged. West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier remains in the lead on 159 points, followed by Swiss slalom specialist Lise-Marie Morerod with 120.

De Agostini, who started 26th, recorded 2 minutes 29.19 seconds, which was nearly 15 seconds slower than the best practice time recorded yesterday, and more than 21 seconds slower than the track record of retired Austrian Annemarie Moser Proell.

Totschnig, fastest in training, timed almost nine seconds behind the winner today.

"Of course it really was an irregular run. Those who started later had a much better position," Totschnig said.

Oberholzer said she never expected to come second: "I made a lot of mistakes and I still can't believe this is really true," she said.

Deufl, who now seems likely to be picked for the last remaining place in Austria's Olympic Alpine team, said her third place was largely a matter of luck.

Today's race, the final women's downhill test before the Olympics, confirmed the power of the Swiss skiers, who took places one, two, four and seven.

Bernadette Zurbriggen, generally regarded as Olympic favorite along with Totschnig, came in seventh.

Rosi Mittermaier finished 38 seconds behind the winner—probably the only time a World Cup leader has ever finished last. "At certain moments I stopped altogether and I had to use my sticks to get up a bit of speed," the West German girl said, bitterly.

U.S. skiers managed to take two places in the top ten. Susie Patterson came sixth in 2:31.52 and Jamie Kurlander ninth in 2:33.75.

Patterson said, "This had absolutely nothing to do with a downhill race. I felt like a snowplow and had to use my sticks to gain speed."

America's top downhiller, Cindy Nelson, finished 37th.

Change in Site

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Lack of snow has forced organizers of the women's World Cup giant slalom scheduled for Sunday on Pohorje mountain to move the event to Kranjska Gora.

U.S. Skier Hurt

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—American skier Abigail Fischer, 18, will miss the Winter Olympics next month because of a knee injury, and may be out of competition for the rest of the winter.

Fischer fell on the final stage of today's World Cup downhill event, hurting her left knee. Doctors said she had severely strained ligaments and would be unable to ski again for several weeks.

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

	Points
1. Rosie Mittermaier, W. Ger.	159
2. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switz.	120
3. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz.	113
4. Danielle Debernard, France	112
Brigitte Totschnigg, Austria	112
6. Fabienne Serrat, France	81
7. Monika Kaserer, Austria	80
8. Cindy Nelson, U.S.	72
9. Irene Epple, W. Ger.	65
Hanny Wenzel, Liecht.	65
11. Irmgard Lukasser, Austria	62

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Doris de Agostini, Switz.	2:29.19
2. Marlies Oberholzer, Switz.	2:29.77
3. Elfi Deufl, Austria	2:29.88
4. M.-T. Nadig, Switz.	2:31.04
5. Wanda Bieler, Italy	2:31.23
6. Susie Patterson, U.S.	2:31.52
7. B. Zurbriggen, Switz.	2:33.07
8. Martina Ellmer	2:33.51
9. Jamie Kurlander, U.S.	2:33.75
10. Betsy Clifford, Canada	2:34.29



AP.

ON TOP—Swiss skier Doris de Agostini takes off on a bump en route to victory.

...gers and Oregon State End ...ir Biggest Basketball Woes

...ORK, Jan. 21 (UPI).— ...coaches whose preseason ...were based on the lack ...iality center can rest ...the season, Rutgers' Tom ...new he had four estab- ...players. The only thing ...his club from crack- ...the top 10, he figured, ...ig man, not necessarily ...could score. Ali Young ... was someone who ...get in the way on of- ...who could clog up the ...an defense, occasionally ...blocking shots and grabbing rebounds.

On the other hand, the problem for Oregon State's Ralph Miller was of a somewhat different nature. Miller already had a quality big man in Lonnie Shelton, only he didn't know if he'd be able to use him.

Both Young and Miller got their wishes and the result is a national ranking.

The answer for Rutgers, currently ranked No. 8 in the United Press International Board of Coaches poll, has come in the form of freshman James Bailey, 6-foot-9 and still growing, who in addition to fulfilling Young's wishes as a defensive intimidator, has stepped in to become a major contributor on offense.

Last night Bailey scored a season high 23 points to lead the undefeated Scarlet Knights to their 14th straight victory, a 102-87 romp over Lehigh.

Mike Dabney, a guard, added 20 points; Phil Sellers, the Knights' all-time scoring leader, added 17 points, and Ed Jordan had 16.

The answer for Miller came in another court—a court of law. Shelton, who averaged 18 points and 10 rebounds last year, had signed on with a pro team as a hardship case, but then decided he wanted to remain in the college ranks.

Fortunately for Miller and Oregon State, the presiding judge ruled favorably on Shelton's eligibility and the Beavers are now ranked 11th and lead the Pacific Eight standings.

Shelton scored only 17 points and fouled out in last night's 78-71 triumph over a stubborn University of Portland squad, but he came up with the clutch rebounds when it looked like the Pilots were ready for an upset. Oregon State now is 12-4.

In other major college games, Rick Taylor hit a baseline jumper with 17 seconds remaining to give Arizona State a 71-69 victory over USC; Kansas, with four players scoring in double figures, downed Iowa, 68-60; Texas upset Arkansas, 59-57, as Dan Kreuger and Jim Moore each scored 15 points, Sonny Parker's 22 points helped Texas A & M remain unbeaten in Southwest Conference play with a 74-67 victory over Houston; Texas Tech got by Baylor, 94-82, behind Rick Bullock's 22 points and Villanova downed Seton Hall, 111-77.

...llege Ratings

United Press International Coaches top 20 college basketeas with first-place votes and n parentheses. Records include played through Saturday.

	Pts
The New ...lana (42) (14-0)	420
...quette (11-1)	408
...yland (13-1)	317
...h Carolina (12-1)	196
...ada-Las Vegas (18-0)	192
...shington (14-1)	181
...A (13-3)	153
...gers (13-0)	115
...ama (11-2)	71
...John's (N.Y.) (13-1)	58
...gon State (11-4)	52
...nessee (10-2)	47
...h Carolina State (11-3)	38
...igan (11-3)	75
...ourt (14-2)	32
...e Dame (9-3)	28
...e Forest (11-3)	21
...t Texas State (12-1)	17
...-11-4)	6
...cinnati (13-3)	4

East

...93, Queens Coll. 62.
...nard 78, Curry 56.
...72, Swarthmore 48.
...sh. 78, Delaware 75.
... 81, Elmira 61.
...ross 61, Yale 57 (ot).
... 95, Columbia 72.
Wesleyan 55.
Cornell 82 (ot).
...102, Lehigh 87.
... 111, Seton Hall 77.
...64, Amherst 63.

South

...St. 76, So. Florida 72.
... St. 84, So. Miss. 70.
...Valley 118, Grambling 92.

Midwest

...108, Wilberforce 45.
...s 84, Rio Grande 75.
...68, Iowa St. 60.
...72, Oberlin 62.
...n 84, Denison 56.
...erg 71, Capital 62.
...57, Heidelberg 51.

Southwest

...St. 71, So. California 69.
...Texas St. 98, SMU 88.
...59, Arkansas 57.
...& M 74 Houston 67.
...Tech 94, Baylor 82.

West

...St. 70, Portland 61.

...unari's Rally Lead Is Cut

...TE-CARLO, Jan. 21 (UPI). ...y snowfall in the French ...ggered a series of acci- ...on the Monte-Carlo auto ...day and cut the lead of Sandro Munari to 29 ...h driver Jean-Claude An- ...rashed his Alpine Renault ...as taken to a Grenoble ...l with seven broken ribs. ...driver, Yves Jouanny, was ...as were two other French ...who plunged into ravines ...a speed test on the rally's ...stage.

...ri and co-driver Silvio ... were driving the first of ... of Lancia Stratos that led ...iving 98 crews as the rally ...back towards Monte Carlo ...the end of the second ...the snow gave the Lancias ...problems and Munari briefly lost the lead after the fifth of the 12 speed tests in which he spun without damaging the car.

The leader for a brief time was Frenchman Guy Frequelin, who almost did not enter the rally because he could not get factory sponsorship. He became the first private entrant to lead the rally in more than 10 years.

The lead was short, however, because his Porsche Carrera soon developed gearbox trouble and he dropped to eighth place after losing the use of third gear.

Munari regained the lead on the next special section but after nine of the 12 tests was only 29 seconds ahead of his teamate Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden, with Frenchman Bernard Darniche in the third Stratos in the third spot, 1:47 behind.

At one stage, Munari led the field by more than three minutes and looked comfortably set to repeat his 1975 victory. But on the sixth stage Munari spun on the snow and lost the three minutes.

A new rule requiring each team to choose one type of tire for the whole rally had those cars using racing tires—the Stratos—spinning wildly in the snow.

...By ...

...had begun ...nds. In ...ds, only ...for an ...nd with a ...spades, ...rds and ...South ...e, he ...the winner ...take the ...quickly, ...e lead, ...hearts at ...line of ...without ...was nothing ...king in ...the replay ...ot been ...three rounds ...encouragement ...South ...to make ...

...Ends Boredom

...DON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).— ... Sollas, the British fly- ...boxing champion, stopped ...sco Villegas of Puerto Rico ...d seven of their 10-round ... at the Albert Hall here ...ight—but only after Er- ...referee Harry Gibbs had ...edly lectured both boxers ...k of action.

...rench Soccer Clubs Losing Money Game

...IS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Overwhelming wage ...and punitive government taxes are forcing ...ccer clubs to the verge of bankruptcy and ...g a situation that could bring about the ... of professional soccer in France.

...chilling warning comes from the French ...sional Football Association which, at a recent ...meeting, revealed that the bulk of French ... clubs have debts totalling 37 million francs ...than $8 million).

... pro clubs are particularly angry because ...ed "amateur" clubs, exempt from heavy ...m, are attracting former professionals into ...anks with lucrative payments, forcing up the ...bills of the league clubs as they try to com- ...

... privileged position of the amateur clubs is ...lous," an association spokesman said. "They ... from tax exemptions, then pay big salaries ...r players."

... association wants the government to exempt ...n major taxes; at the same time it wants ...ling French Soccer Federation to take in- ...te action against the "amateurs."

... association warns that lack of action will ...certain clubs with no choice but to disband, pointing out that the recent success of St.-Etienne—European Cup semifinalists last season—merely masks the fragility of French professional soccer.

Only six of the 20 First Division clubs made a profit last year, while most of the others only managed to escape financial disaster by obtaining loans from their town councils and banks.

Gates for first division matches in France average only about 10,000.

Rennes, relegated to Division Two last season, faced a three-million-franc deficit and was only saved at the last minute from bankruptcy by a city council loan.

"Football is a popular sport in Brittany. Imagine what the disappearance of Rennes would have meant for the people in the region," the association spokesman added.

So French soccer, which in recent years has won the reputation for granting some of the most lucrative contracts in Europe to its players, finds itself hemmed in by the vicious circle of inflation.

The association, looking to the government for help, concluded its communiqué after the crisis meeting with the following plea:

"The authorities must consider their attitude towards the clubs, the players, and professional football—otherwise we are finished."

Losing NHL All-Stars Out of Tune

By Robert Fachet

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (WP).—When Mike Douglas walked out to sing the national anthem at the 29th National Hockey League all-star game last night, he was roundly booed by the crowd of 17,077. It wasn't that the Philadelphia fans dislike Douglas or the anthem; they wanted Kate Smith to sing their song of good luck, God Bless America.

"We won't win now," one of The Spectrum faithful shouted, and he was right. The Clarence Campbell Conference stars, with six Flyers in the lineup, took a 7-5 beating from the Prince of Wales team.

It wasn't a close game. The Wales stars produced wails of despair by rolling up a 7-1 lead after two periods. The announcement that only a minute remained in the second period was received with derisive cheers. By the start of the third period, it appeared that about one-eighth of the crowd had departed.

Those last 20 minutes contained plentiful excitement, however. Dennis Ververgaert of Vancouver scored two goals just 10 seconds apart. Then Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders and Steve Vickers of the New York Rangers connected 29 seconds from each other. With more than five minutes remaining, the Campbells had all the momentum.

Referee Lloyd Gilmour then chose to make his second penalty call of the night, an innocuous tripping call against Chicago's John Marks, and the short-handed situation sent the Campbells on the downslide.

Peter Mahovlich, the Montreal center, collected a goal and three assists for the Wales stars. He was chosen the game's outstanding player and received a new automobile.

The host Flyers, with captain Bobby Clarke idled by a heel injury, contributed nothing to the Campbell cause. Goalie Wayne Stephenson was warmly received when he replaced starter Glen Resch of the Islanders at 19:18 of the second period but soon his routine saves were greeted by jeers.

Stephenson came in with the score 3-1 and yielded four goals on the first six shots he faced. It took only 16 seconds for Al MacAdam of California to start the parade against Stephenson.

Rick Martin of Buffalo, Brad Park of Boston, Guy Lafleur of Montreal, Marcel Dionne of Los Angeles and Dan Maloney of Detroit joined Mahovlich and MacAdam in scoring goals for the Wales team. It was the Wales Conference's second straight victory under the new format for all-star competition.



Associated Press.

Campbell Conference all-stars Carol Vadnais, of Rangers, and goalie Wayne Stephenson, of Flyers, fail to stop shot by Wales Conference all-star Al MacAdam of Seals.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	28	13	.683	—
Philadelphia	27	15	.643	1 1/2
Buffalo	26	18	.591	3 1/2
New York	23	23	.489	8
Central Division				
Washington	24	19	.558	—
Cleveland	23	20	.535	1
Atlanta	21	19	.525	1 1/2
New Orleans	19	20	.487	3
Houston	19	21	.475	3 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	18	24	.429	—
Detroit	16	23	.410	1/2
Kansas City	14	29	.326	4 1/2
Chicago	11	30	.268	6 1/2
Pacific Division				
Golden State	31	10	.756	—
Los Angeles	22	21	.523	9 1/2
Seattle	22	22	.500	10 1/2
Phoenix	17	23	.425	13 1/2
Portland	16	27	.372	16

Tuesday's Games

New York 107, Portland 104 (Monroe 22, Haywood 20; Jones 25, Wicks 21, Walton 21) Knicks win fourth straight.

Golden State 116, Kansas City 103 (Barry 37, Smith 24; Archibald 27, Walker 22).

Philadelphia 111, Milwaukee 108 (McGinnis 28, Collins 28; Dandridge 34, Price 18) 76ers break 13-game losing streak in Milwaukee Arena.

Cleveland 98, Boston 85 (Smith 24, Russell 15; Havlicek 31, White 18).

Atlanta 100, Chicago 86 (Hudson 19, Meminger 18; Laskowski 18, Love 16) Lou Hudson scores 18 points in final period.

Detroit 114, Washington 107 (Hairston 25, Mengelt 19; Chenier 27, Hayes 28) Archie Clark scores 12 points in final period for winners.

Buffalo 112, Phoenix 103 (McAdoo 38, Charles 18, Heard 18; Westphal 27, Adams 20) Bob McAdoo hits on 18 of 22-shots from field.

WHA Result

Tuesday's Games

Calgary 10, Edmonton 3 (Leiter 2, Santee 2, Chipperfield 2, Tannahill, Lawson, Morrison, Keegan; Ullman, Patenaude, Kerzikpe).

Toronto 7, Houston 5 (Kirk 2, Cunningham, Turkiewicz, Pardo, Nedomansky, Mahovlich; Larway 2, Labossier, Hinse, P. Popiel) Frank Mahovlich had three assists.

New England 4, Phoenix 4 (O'Donnell, Palement, Rogers, Backstrom; Connor 2, Migneault, Boyd).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

New York 134, Denver 122 (Erving 37, Taylor 27; Thompson 27, Issel 24) Bill Melchionni came off the bench to score season-high 23 points.

Kentucky 118, St. Louis 106 (Gilmore 31, Jones 22; Malone 24, Boone 21).

Evert Pays Price For a Friendship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Tennis star Chris Evert has said she believes her close friendship with Martina Navratilova may have hurt her game on the court.

Evert, who lost to Navratilova Sunday in Houston, told the Washington Press Club that one of the reasons she has been successful on the court in the past is that "I've kept my distance from the women tennis players."

"I haven't really become emotionally involved with them or palled around with them," she said. "I think as a result when I do go out on the tennis court, I can just erase everything from my mind."

Evert said, however, her game has suffered somewhat since she became close to Navratilova following Martina's defection from Czechoslovakia last year.

"I've gotten to be very close with Martina since she defected," said Evert. "She's needed friends and I'm her doubles partner."

Equal Rights a Setback for British Women Jockeys

LONDON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Britain's women jockeys have been saddled with a loser—and it's all because of the Sex Discrimination Act, which was designed to provide them with equal opportunities to men.

The stewards of the British Jockey Club, still a strictly male preserve, have ruled that women will be allowed to ride against men on the flat and in hurdle races and steeplechases starting Feb. 16.

The jockey club has pointed out women-only races will probably have to be abandoned for legal reasons. This is bad news for the Lady Jockeys' Association, which had planned about 50 women's races for the coming flat season with more than £30,000 ($60,000) in prize money being offered by sponsors.

Another minus factor is that girl stable hands will no longer be able to ride in races unless they are accredited apprentices or full-scale professionals.

The change of rule opens the way for women to ride in the Grand National—the world's toughest steeplechase. But the female jockeys are not overly excited about the prospect.

Vivian Kay, secretary of the Lady Jockeys' Association, blames the jockey club for being panicked into changing its rules.

"We did not seek equal rights to this extent," she said. "Women simply don't have the physical strength and stamina to ride against men in the major steeplechases."

The jockey club claims the act forced its hand. "The jockey club is only too aware that this part of the act backfires badly, but we had no alternative but to change the rules to conform with legislation," a club spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the jockettes are mounting a campaign, telling the jockey club stewards to hold their horses until Sports Minister Denis Howell looks into the situation.

Namath Prefers Rams, Not Jets

MIAMI, Jan. 21 (AP).—Joe Namath has said he would like to be traded to the Los Angeles Rams. The New York Jets' quarterback was interviewed on a television show.

Asked if he was going to be traded to the Rams, Namath replied: "I hope so. I'd like to go somewhere else, especially with a contender."

Namath, who led the Jets to a Super Bowl victory in 1969, said the Jets were on a youth movement and he was uncertain whether he would fit into their plans. The Jets had a 3-11 won-lost record in 1975, finishing last in the Eastern Division of the American Football Conference.

Title Fight Reset

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Rodrigo Valdes of Colombia is expected to defend his World Boxing Council middleweight title against Max Cohen of France here in March, the promoters have said. The fight, originally set for April last year, was postponed until November after Cohen injured his arm. It was called off again when Valdes suffered severe hand injuries in a car crash.

...Believe Muhammad's Firsties'

Manager of Ali Now Knows When His Fighter Is Feinting

By Red Smith

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Angelo Dundee has devoted almost 20 years to the care and feeding of Muhammad Ali, and if he doesn't rank today as the greatest living authority on the heavyweight champion of the world, then he is the second greatest. Both have aged since Angelo made the acquaintance of a 16-year-old from Louisville named Cassius Clay, and both have grown—the fighter in size and wealth, the trainer in wisdom. If there is a single creature who knows more than Angie about the mind and body and spirit of the noted thespian, it is Muhammad Ali. Among the many things Angelo has learned is that he must never believe Muhammad's firsties "and sometimes not his seconds and thirdies," he said yesterday.

"The first time he says or does something," Angie said, "he's just trying it out for effect. Like one time we went to Los Angeles for a fight and the hotel rooms weren't ready and the gym wasn't fixed up. 'We're going home,' Muhammad said, and started to get in the car for the airport. Don Fraser, who was handling the fight, almost had a heart attack. I said, 'The first two, three days you're just going to loosen up and run. You don't need a ring because you're not going to spar, and you don't need a bag because you're not going to punch it.' He said, 'Alright,' and that was all, but Fraser just about had a heart attack."

Angelo said he wasn't planning to go to Las Vegas to see George Foreman box Ron Lyle Saturday. "Foreman figures to kayo Lyle," he said. "He can reach Lyle with his jab and with the bomb. But of course you never know what's in Foreman's head, and that Lyle is a big guy, too. He stands tall.

"As for Ali, he's gonna be fine. I say he's gonna be because he still has a month to get ready for the Lion of Flanders. He knows when he's got to start. He just came back from Las Vegas where he went for a roast, and he was down in Washington where they had some sort of affair for his birthday on Jan. 17, his 34th. He asked me on the phone, 'When you coming up here?' and I told him, 'Let me know when you need me and I'll be there.' He's at his camp up in Pennsylvania."

The Lion of Flanders is Jean-Pierre Coopman, a large Brussels sprout who has a tryst with Ali in San Juan Feb. 20. There are five licensed heavyweights in Belgium and the Lion is their champion.

"I hope he's no lion," Angie said. "Whenever somebody tells me this will be no contest I say, 'Thank you very much, we appreciate any courtesies.' It's always the nobodies that give us problems. Chuck Wepner was nothing, and he had my guy on the floor. Ken Norton was nobody and he broke Muhammad's jaw. That German Mildenberger (Karl Mildenberger) was nothing. Tough fight.

"It's the unknown quantities that worry me. We can look at films and figure out a Foreman but we got no measure for the Lion. All we got to compare him with is Charley Devil Green. We knew he kayoed Green. But comparisons, how you going to compare anybody with Muhammad? There's only one like him in the world.

"In 1958, two years before the Rome Olympics, he told me he was going to win the Olympics and become heavyweight champion of the world. He wasn't even a heavyweight then. 'How come you never approach me?' he asked me. I said, 'I've got a gym down on 5th St. in Miami Beach. The termites are into it pretty good but you're welcome there any time.' He said, 'I go people offering me Cadillacs and all you offer is a gym.' I told him, 'That's my business. I'm in the boxing business, not the automobile business.'"

A sudden memory made Angelo laugh.

"Fifteen years ago," he said. "Remember 15 years ago? You saw him knock out some garbage collector down here and didn't think much of him. You came in the dressing room, you and Al Buck and Frank Graham, and he looked for you guys to start taking notes. He didn't see a pencil and he was tongue-tied."

When last seen, the champion was resting in his hotel in Manila the day after his fierce third fight with Joe Frazier. He hurt all over, he was emotionally drained and unutterably weary. That was Oct. 1 and he didn't want to think of fighting again, though he knew the idea of retirement would lose its charm.

"That's just an emotional feeling you get," Angelo said now. "It's like you wrote for 48 hours straight. 'What am I doing?' you'd say. 'I must be out of my mind.' He wasn't gonna pack it in. Never believe his firsies. And believe me, Frazier will never look as good as he did that night."

How about Angie's guy? The fight took as much out of him.

"Unh-unh, he is pliable. He's got recuperative powers like you never saw. His way of life is remarkable. The secret is, he truly enjoys what he does. And that's why, in these years, I never felt like walking away. With him, the scene always changes. He's the easiest fighter I ever worked with, never a moment of aggravation. I understand him. I know what turns him on. Some fighters tire of the drudgery. To him, it's dynamite."

Stram Appointed Coach of Saints

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21 (AP).—The New Orleans Saints announced yesterday the signing of Hank Stram to a five-year contract worth more than $1 million as head coach of the National Football League team.

Stram served as an assistant coach at Purdue, Notre Dame and the University of Miami before entering the professional ranks as head coach of the Dallas Texans of the old American Football League.

Stram won an AFL championship at Dallas in 1962 and added two more in 1966 and 1969 after the Texans moved to Kansas City.

Stram was fired following the Chiefs losing season in 1974 but he has been receiving a reported $100,000 a year on the remaining seven years of his contract there. He spent the 1975 season working as a television sports commentator.

The Saints fired coac John North after his team registered a 1-6 record for the first half of last season. North was replaced on an interim basis by Ernie Hefferle, who also registered a 1-6 mark.

Bad Reading

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 21 (AP).—Harland Svare was dismissed yesterday as general manager of the San Diego Chargers, a post he held since 1971, and he immediately blamed a psychiatrist's book about him.

The book about Svare, still unpublished, was written by Dr. Arnold Mandell of the University of California at San Diego, whom Svare allowed to spend a season with the National Football League club two years ago.

In it Svare reportedly is described as bumbling and inept, and as taking orders from Eugene Klein, the Chargers' owner.

No successor was named for the former New York Giants' linebacker and defensive assistant, who had been head coach for both the Chargers and the Los Angeles Rams.

Svare was named head coach of the Rams in 1962, at the age of 31, but was discharged after compiling a 14-31-3 won-lost-tied record in 3 1/2 seasons.

"I'm deeply disturbed with Dr. Arnold Mandell's book which has destroyed my credibility in the National Football League and in football in general," Svare said in a statement.

Walker Top Track Star

LOS ALTOS, Calif., Jan. 21 (UPI).—New Zealand's John Walker, who ran a world record 3-minute 49.4-second mile last year in Goteborg, Sweden, has been named 1975's top track and field athlete by Track and Field News. Walker's time, set Aug. 12, bettered the world mark by 1.6 seconds.





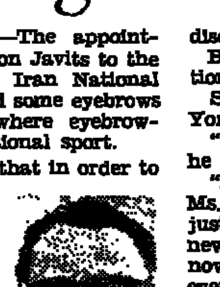
BADRUTT'S
PALACE HOTEL
ST. MORITZ
Season until early April

Art Buchwald

Washington Eyebrows

WASHINGTON.—The appointment of Marion Javits to the job of promoting Iran National Airlines has raised some eyebrows in Washington, where eyebrow-raising is the national sport.

The problem is that in order to work for a foreign government Ms. Javits had to register as a lobbyist. Her husband, Sen. Jack Javits, is on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which occasionally discusses the subject of Iran. The eyebrow-raisers in Washington believe that there could be a conflict of interest in the two jobs. Ms. Javits insists there isn't, and she would never discuss Iran with her husband.


Buchwald

But it could be a sticky situation.

Sen. Javits comes home to New York for a weekend with his wife.

"Hi, dear. What's for dinner?" he asks.

"I have a surprise for you," Ms. Javits says. "Caspian caviar, just flown in from Iran on its new Super 747 Boeing jet, which now flies to 60 countries in every part of the world."

"What else?"

"Flaming shish kebab on a sword, and a new recipe for Persian rice which the Shah's chef gave me."

"It sounds great," the senator says.

"It is one of the many dishes featured on one of the world's best and safest airlines. When it comes to food, Iran National Airlines treats you like a Shah."

"That's a lovely dress you're wearing, Marion."

"It comes from Tehran. You can't believe the shopping bargains you can find in this beautiful, historical city. It's a tourist's dream. This dress cost me $45, and it's handwoven. If I bought it in New York, it would have been $200. You actually can make up the cost of your air fare on Iran National Airlines by just visiting one of the many exciting bazaars throughout the city."

"Well, it's very becoming. What have you been doing all week?"

"Oh, I've been keeping busy. I went to the Persian art exhibit at the Met, and I saw the Iranian Ballet at Lincoln Center, and I entertained a group of travel agents from Detroit."

"That's nice."

"Jack, do you know that you can fly from New York to Tehran and stop over in London and Paris for as long as you want to at no extra charge by taking advantage of Iran National Airlines' special winter rates?"

"I must admit I didn't."

"The sad thing is that Iran National Airlines does not have landing rights in St. Louis and Houston. It seems so unfair that people have to change planes at Kennedy Airport in order to go to Tehran."

"I imagine it does. Say, aren't these new dishes?"

"Yes. Each one has a picture of the Shah and his wife on it. I got them wholesale from the people who cater Iran National Airlines."

"They're very attractive," the senator says.

* * *

"Have as much caviar as you want. I have oodles of it in the icebox," Ms. Javits says.

"Isn't it expensive, Marion?"

"Not for us. I'm working now. I make $67,500 a year."

"No kidding. What are you doing?"

"I can't tell you, Jack, as it would be a conflict of interest. I promised I would never discuss my job with you, as it would only cause raised eyebrows in Washington."

"Can you give me a hint?"

"All right, but just a teeny one. What would you like with your dinner—coffee, tea or milk?"

Loch Ness Seen As Big Aquarium With Television

CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 21 (UPI).—The lawyer who says he has photographed the legendary Loch Ness monster now wants to see Loch Ness turned into a giant aquarium with underwater television.

"It can be done and will be done. It will be one of the great wonders of the world," Robert Rines said in a story published in the Concord Monitor.

He predicted that this year or next at the long, narrow, deep lake in northern Scotland, "more qualified and better equipped scientists ... will make breakthroughs that will electrify the world."

Mr. Rines, a patent attorney, is dean of the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord and president of the Academy of Applied Sciences in Boston. The academy took photographs in 1972 and 1975 which he says show a monster in Loch Ness.

An uproar in Britain over the photographs caused Scottish universities to call off a symposium in Edinburgh at which Mr. Rines was to give the scientific community a look at the pictures. They were shown instead at a meeting at the House of Commons Dec. 10.

Only one photograph purporting to show the monster has been published thus far. Mr. Rines said that others would be published in scientific journals beginning next month.

Mr. Rines's son, Robert, said in December that his father was not making evidence about "Nessie" public because the news media is "not capable of handling" the information.

Mr. Rines told law students that published reports that he was bargaining to sell the photographs in Britain for about $100,000 were "not far wrong."

Iceland is probably the only country in the world that lists telephone subscribers by their first names. Except in some isolated cases, especially among citizens who have lived abroad, there is no such thing as a surname.

218,000 Icelanders Try to Keep Identity

By Harry Trimborn

REYKJAVIK, Iceland—It is sometimes embarrassing for a married Icelandic couple to check into a foreign hotel. They find themselves trying to explain to skeptical clerks why the names are different in their passports or other documents.

It's an old Icelandic custom, they explain. Women keep their own names after marriage in what is only one of the peculiarities in names that form an important part of Iceland's efforts to preserve its cultural distinctiveness.

"This used to be very much of a problem," said Jonas Kristjansson, director of the Arni Magnusson Institute, a repository for ancient Icelandic manuscripts. "Our women were often very embarrassed when they went abroad with their husbands and tried to get a room. The clerk often thought they were having an affair when he checked the names in their passports."

Still Exists

In some cases, Kristjansson said, the understanding Icelandic government would permit married women to have the same name in passports as their husbands, just to avoid such encounters.

"The problem still exists," said Kristjansson, "but it is not much of a problem. Everybody is freer now, and nobody really cares if you are checking into an hotel as a married couple or as lovers on an assignation."

Iceland, said Kristjansson, is probably the only country in the world that lists telephone subscribers by their first names. For except in some isolated cases, especially among citizens who have lived abroad, there is no such a thing as a surname in Iceland.

Everybody is either somebody's son or daughter. For example, Kristjansson is not considered a surname within Iceland, although it is used as such whenever the director travels abroad.

Within the country Jonas Kristjansson is merely Jonas, the son of Kristjan. His daughter is named Helga Jonasdottir or Helga, the daughter of Jonas.

This leads to great informality among Icelanders. Strangers immediately address each other by their first names. Kristjansson, who is also a professor at the University of Iceland, is generally called simply Jonas by his students.

"Sometimes, when they want to be very polite," he said, "they call me Professor Jonas."

The Premier, Geir Hallgrimsson, is called simply Geir, or more formally, "Premier."

And someone attempting to show extreme courtesy to, say, Kristjansson's daughter would refer to her as Miss Helga, never as Miss Jonasdottir.

The custom generally is for the son or daughter to take the first name of the father, then add the suffix that designates the sex of the offspring.

However, the second name is at times formed from the mother's first name, especially in cases where the father had died before the child's birth or when it was very young.

Many Icelanders have more than one name besides that formed out of the parent's name. But tradition decrees that the person must use all or none of the extra names. Tradition frowns on the use of initials for second or third names. Thus there is no equivalent to John Q. Jones in Iceland.

Names usually are taken from the Bible. Well over 90 per cent of the population belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, an established church under the Constitution. Generally, the given name is that of a deceased grandfather or other relative.

However, with a waning of religious influence, the once banned names of the pagan Norse gods are becoming increasingly popular, such as Odin, now a common personal name. Others are such as Gylfi, a sea king, Hulda a type of fairy, and Breiga, a god of poetry, and the man's name Freyr, god of fertility.

Remote Country

As a small, remote country with a population of only 218,000 that many foreigners think of only as a refueling stop on a transatlantic flight, Iceland is deeply concerned about preserving its cultural identity.

Some consider Icelanders, as one foreign observer put it, "virtually xenophobic." This wariness of foreigners and things foreign, some feel retards the nation's economic development that could be pushed through an infusion of foreign industry and capital to diminish its critical dependence on its home-owned fishing industry.

This wariness is said by some to be an underlying factor in the use of the American-operated North Atlantic Treaty Organization base at Keflavik, 35 miles west of here, as a pawn in the latest cod war with Britain over fishing rights.

The base is maintained by the U.S. Navy for surveillance of Soviet air and naval operations in the North Atlantic. Iceland has indicated that it would quit NATO—and thereby shut down the base—unless the military alliance brought pressure on Britain to stop fishing in Iceland's unilaterally declared 200-mile fishing limit.

Aside from a few flareups of trouble over the fares charged by taxi drivers for carrying U.S. servicemen to the base, there has been little difficulty with the 3,000 men and 2,500 dependents living on the base.

Still, the government is concerned about the spread of foreign—American—influence into the rest of the island. In 1974 the Icelandic government prodded the base into making technical changes that prevented Icelanders from receiving television programs broadcast through the American network for the GIs and their families. This was done despite the fact that a number of residents in Reykjavik had made costly conversions in antennas and sets to receive the programs from the base.

Depth of Concern

While the flap over the U.S. TV programs was only indirectly involved, it nevertheless indicates the depth of Icelandic concern in preserving and enhancing the cultural distinctiveness of a nation whose entire population is less than half that of San Jose, Calif.

And names are perhaps the most personalized of all individual social distinctions. About 20 years ago, the government decreed that all foreigners wishing to become citizens—about 60 a year have done so in recent years—must assume Icelandic names.

One prospective citizen caught under this law was a well known Jewish musician who had taken up residence after fleeing from Nazi Germany. He changed his name from Robert Abraham by following the Icelandic custom of taking his father's first name and adding son to it. He was henceforth known as Robert Abraham Ottosson.

Other foreigners who become citizens often take an Icelandic one that bears a phonetic similarity to their old names.

The law was later amended to accommodate famed Russian pianist Vladimir Ashkenasy, who is married to an Icelander and had defected from the Soviet Union to take up residence in Iceland.

He objected to the name change requirement on grounds that he was already an established figure in the music world under his own name, and his career could be harmed if he was forced to change it.

Law Amended

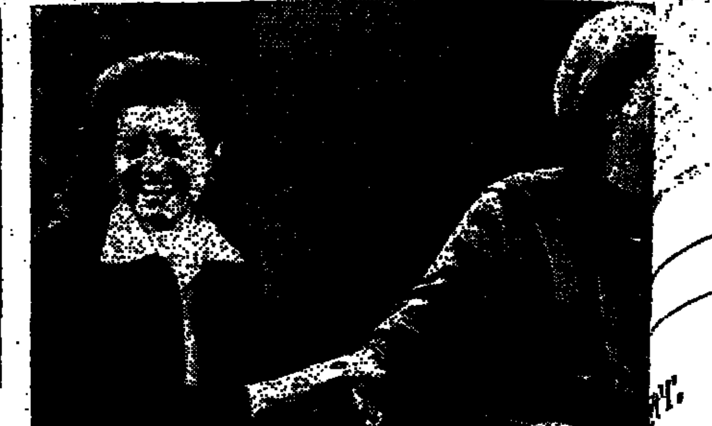
The government agreed and so amended the law to provide that new citizens may keep their old names, but their children must assume Icelandic ones.

This may raise some questions about parentage, but not in Iceland. It has the highest rate in Europe of children born out of wedlock, and there is little stigma to children born out of marriage.

The custom of using the father's first name as part of a child's name was a source of embarrassment for the unwed mother until about 10 years ago. Until then she was required to identify the father of her child, but now she can give him any name she chooses—provided it is considered Icelandic.

Whether a name is considered Icelandic is usually decided by the baptizing minister. If there is a dispute, the issue goes before a municipal judge, and if there is still no agreement, the problem is dumped in the lap of the philosophy faculty of the University of Iceland.

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United Press Inter[national]

Betty Ford with Pearl Bailey on TV show.

PEOPLE: *Grace Kelly, a Suitor And Joseph Kennedy*

Grace Kelly, now Princess Grace of Monte Carlo, might have married another man but the suitor was double-crossed by Joseph Kennedy. The story is related in a biography, "Princess Grace," by British journalist Gwen Robyns. The man was dress designer Oleg Cassini, who was Miss Kelly's most constant companion for months in 1954 and 1955. Cassini had been married and divorced twice. Mrs. John Kelly, Princess Grace's mother, told Cassini: "Look here, Oleg, you're a charming escort but in my opinion you're a very poor risk for marriage." The situation between the two deteriorated, according to Miss Robyns, and in an effort to retrieve it Cassini asked Joseph Kennedy, a Catholic as is Princess Grace, if he would help him. Kennedy is said to have suggested that Cassini bring Miss Kelly to lunch and he would talk to her. "We all went to a little French restaurant," Cassini is quoted as saying. 'And no sooner had we sat down than Kennedy started in on Grace. I sat spellbound as I listened. 'Now listen, Grace,' Kennedy said, 'you are a good Catholic girl. You represent a good Catholic family and you must not get involved with Oleg. He's a wonderful guy but it wouldn't work.'"

* * *

Eton College was stymied. A new pantry maid was needed, but under Britain's sex equality laws they couldn't say so. Instead, they advertised: "Wanted: Somebody to help in the pantry and dining room, a person to share a flat with another woman." The first four applicants were men. "They obviously thought it was a jolly nice idea to be able to share accommodation with a woman," said Elizabeth Gage-Hardy, who placed the ad. "I don't know if they even considered the work side of it, being a pantry maid. We didn't ask them. The lady the new worker has to share with is the most spinsterous of spinsters and was not amused by the idea of a man living with her." The fifth—and successful—applicant was a woman.

* * *

Betty Ford was a surprise guest on a televised salute to singer Pearl Bailey Tuesday—[Bai]ley will end her stag[e] this week. As Miss [Bailey] was being interviewed [on the] show, she said how fond [she was] of the First Lady—tha[t] Mrs. Ford made her ap[pearance]. Tributes poured in fr[om] presidential families—t[he] sons (Lynda Bird John[son] was on the program) a[nd] President Richard Nixo[n] how she has managed [to main]tain close relations with [pre]vious administrations [in the] White House, Miss Ba[iley]: "I don't know if I eve[r thought] of them as Democrats o[r Repub]licans. I thought of the[m as hu]man beings."

* * *

Lev Navrozov, the exi[led] author against whom [Is]raeli Premier Golda Me[ir filed a] $3-million libel suit last [...] filed a counterclaim fo[r ...] in libel and punitive [...] Navrozov was a defend[ant ...] Commentary magazine [...] publisher, the America[n] Committee, after publi[shing] an article asserting th[...] ambassador in Moscow i[n ...] was duped into providin[g ...] viet government with [...] Jews who wished to go [...] in 1948 to fight, but w[ere] sent instead by Stalin to [concen]tration camps. Mrs. Mi[...] yers have told the mag[azine] publisher that they w[...] to negotiate an out-of-c[ourt set]tlement with them wi[...] tinuing the suit agains[t Navro]zov. Navrozov's counter[...] damages on the grou[nd] "plaintiff Meir has bee[n ...] maliciously and with th[e in]tent to discredit me as [...] and scholar, intimidate [...] to ruin me financially [...] to silence me and co[...] conceal the aforesaid in[...] [about the arrests] as it [...] concealed for about 26 [...]

* * *

S.I. Hayakawa, 69, [...] little semanticist who [...] president of San Franci[sco] College, is running as a [...] can for the Senate seat [...] Democrat John Tunney. [...] himself as a "Republica[n ...] dictable."

—SAMUEL JU[...]

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